

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XL] No. 19—JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FR

A Live Wide Awake Store

This is a live wide awake store. We buy large quantities of goods and sell them quickly. Nothing gets old because we don't let it have time to get old. You always get new up-to-date goods from us. No one cares to go to a store which is more dead than alive. Come with the crowd to the The Robinson Coy's Store. Your neighbors come here. You save money and find everything satisfactory.

NEW WASH MATERIALS

We have just put into stock this week some very new lines in Dimities and Muslins. The patterns are the very latest and are confined to us. You always find just the goods you want at just the prices you want in Our Wash Goods Department.

High Class Black Dress Goods.

Just placed in stock another shipment of attractions for our Dress Goods Department. We'll give you a few hints to make their beauty.

BLACK POPLIN DE SOIE, a light weight material made of silk and wool, same weave as an Irish Poplin but about half the weight. Will not crush easily, \$13.50 will buy 6 yds. 44 inches wide.

CHENILLE SPOT GRENADINE. This is a Dot Design worked out with Chenille on a ribbon stripe Grenadine, handsome, \$18.00 will buy 6 yds. 44 inch.

BLACK SILK REPP. The weave is a cross-grain cord made from Silk and Wool. Will make a very dressy hot weather dress. \$10.00 will buy 6 yds. 44 inch.

BLACK SILK GRENADINE, one particular pattern we wish to mention is made of pure Silk in a Honiton Lace Design. A very choice for a Dressy Dress, \$15.00 for 6 yds. double fold.

Our Famous "Lorne" Shirtings.

We are pleased to tell our customers that we have just succeeded in purchasing a line of our famous "Lorne" Shirtings. These we will offer at the old price, 12½ cents per yard while they last.

Splendid Values in St Looms.

The following are exceptionally good values in St. Looms. No. "A" 36 inches wide, the best we ever had, at 5c. per yard. "Ladies' Own" a regular 9c. quality. Our price 7½c. per yd.; No. 1—A fine soft finish and nice value at 9c. per yd.; "No. 3" and "B" the best value in the trade at 10c. per yard.

Bargains in Embroideries and Insertions.

We offer for sale this week a splendid bargain in Embroideries and Insertions. They are all in ends of 6½ yds. and are 25 per cent to 33⅓ per cent under regular value. We have only about 1000 yards all told and we would advise you to be on hand.

Lace Curtain Specials.

We are this season selling tremendous quantities of LACE CURTAINS. The reason is quite apparent. Values were never like they are now. This week we have received a line at 20c. which is a regular 25c. goods, a line at 35c., which is worth 40c. a pair, a line at \$1.25, which is worth \$1.75 per pair. An extra line at \$5.00 which would be cheap at \$6.50. Don't fail to see our Curtain!

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Our 48c. Carpets.

Have you seen our "Victor" Brand of Ingrain Carpets which we sell at 48c per yard. We can scarcely supply the demand. We have sold it in all the neighboring towns and the universal verdict is that there is nothing like it at the price. The patterns are beautiful.

Your Mail Orders.

If you live out of town, don't be afraid to write us for samples of anything you want in our line. We have a perfect Order System and our Mail Order business is growing all the time. We guarantee satisfaction or refund the money.

THE PROGRESSIVE
DRY GOODS STORE.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY

The Always Busy Store

CLEARING SALE of Groceries, Crockery and Glassware.

AT ACTUAL COST AND UNDER. Any line in my store. I only ask you to inspect my stock, and you will be surprised at the bargains I am offering you. 24 lbs canary yellow sugar for \$1.00, 20 lbs extra granulated sugar for \$1.00, 12 lbs rolled oats for 25c, 10 lbs rolled wheat for 25c, two packages swiss food for 25c, three packages banner oats for 25c, three lbs silver gloss starch for 21c, six lb tin silver gloss starch for 42c, St. Lawrence white starch at 5c, four packages silver dust washing powder for 25c, 5c package gold dust washing powder for 4c, 25c package baking powder for 13c, 3 boxes matches for 25c, 20c Japan tea for 10c, 25c Japan tea for 15c, 35c Japan tea for 20c, or 6 lbs for \$1.00. Try my Ceylon and basket fired blend at 30c, good value at 40c. Come early and have the first selection. Terms strictly cash.

WM. COXALL,

FARMERS ATTENTION

Bring your FUR COATS to

M. B. MILLS

and have the ribs sewed up, the linings renewed, and bare spots in the fur replaced. It will improve your looks—your comfort, and keep the coat from going to rack before it should be half worn out.

All other fur work made new or repaired
A NUMBER OF COON SKINS
WANTED.

OFFICE on Centre Street, across from
Cassell Bros.

SEEDS

FIELD and
GARDEN SEEDS.

in endless variety, and at the lowest
possible prices, at

SYMINGTON'S

1111

Mr. C. A. Anderson was unfortunate on Friday last in losing one of the horses used on the bus.

WANTED
DEKINS
Hides,
Wool,
Furs, etc
JOHN McKay, Market Square,
Kingston, Napanee.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ADDING-
TON HORSE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
IN LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 222, R. S. O., 1897, Section 10, that all persons having claims against the Addington Horse Association Limited, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Hiram Keech, Townworth Post Office, Ontario, Liquidator of said Association, on or before the 1st day of June A. D., 1901, their names addresses and descriptions with full particulars of their claims duly verified and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said first day of June next the said liquidator will proceed to distribute the assets of said Association among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said liquidator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

HIRAM KEECH,
Liquidator.

Dated April 24th 1901.

The valuable entire horse "KARON" will be sold by public auction at Tamworth, on Tuesday, April 30th, at 2.30 p.m. All accounts due The Addington Horse Association must be paid forthwith.

HIRAM KEECH,
Liquidator.

The Brisco House has changed hands, Messrs. Milo & Mooney being the new proprietors.

D. R. PERRY G. GOLDSMITH,
BELLEVILLE.
Late clinical assistant at the Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfield Eye Hospital, London, England, will be in Napanee at the Paisley House, in the afternoon and evening of the third Monday in each month for consultation in diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
26-m

TENDERS WANTED.

For the erection of a School House in School Section No. 5, Richmond.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

Wednesday, May 8th, 1901.

for the erection of a brick school house. Plans and specifications may be seen at any time by applying to the undersigned.

D. MARTIN,
Sec'y-Treasurer.

19bp

L. O. & B. of Q. Sbt. Co., Ltd.

BELLEVILLE-PICTON-KINGSTON.

STR. HERO - Commencing April 17th, 1901, leaves Deseronto for Picton, Kingston and intermediate points at 7.35 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. For Belleville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.45 p.m.

DESERONTO-ROCHESTER, N.Y.

STR. NORTH KING - Commencing May 5, 1901, leaves Deseronto for Charlotte, N.Y. (Port of Rochester) at 10 p.m. on Sundays. Returning arrives at 5 a.m. Sundays. Steamer leaves for Kingston and Picton on Sundays at 5 a.m.

Right reserved to change time with or without notice.

H. H. GILDERSLEEVE, J. L. BOYES,
Gen. Manager, Agent,
19 Kingston, Napanee.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 31st May, 1901, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way between Newburgh and Kingston, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Newburgh, Camden East and Odessa, and at this office.

H. MERRICK,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Kingston, 19th April, 1901.

19c

NOTICE.

An application has been presented for the transfer of the tavern license now John Conger, for the Brisco House, Napanee, to Milo & Mooney, of North Icksburgh.

A meeting of the License Comm will be held at the office of J. C. Esq., Napanee, on

Saturday, May 4th, 1901

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of considering the above application.

W. A. R.

License Ins

Napanee, April 22, 1901.

ing and pulling them straight much more than use. Hang and sheets evenly across the down. The warp threads are larger than the woof. If stretch lengthwise, the things will the fold. Indeed, everything lasts longer if hung to dry weight while wet comes mail long way threads.

A Postmistress Gen

Few people have ever heard of a postmistress general, but one did long ago as the early part of the 17th century. The Countess of Dorothea Krag as she was called, was a Dane, and she was of postmistress general in land from 1703 to 1711. I were somewhat crude, but have sprung the present post that country, which are per in the world.

Move Your Bed From t

Among the rules given by to promote longevity is on the placing of the bed again says the Jacksonville Time Citizen. This is in accordance with the advice of another scientist, who stated some time ago that

Friday, May 3rd, is Arbor day.

The regular meeting of the W will be held Tuesday afternoon, 2 at 3.30 o'clock, in the Y. M. C. Harshaw block, next door to Library. 19a LUCY ANDERS

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady her Deafness and Noises in the Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Disc sent £1,000 to his Institute, so people unable to procure the Ear Disc have them free. Apply to D A. W. G. The Institute, 780, Eigh New York, U. S. A.

THE FREE PRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

CANADA—FRIDAY, APRIL 26th, 1901.

Store

Nothing gets old here
one cares to go to a store
bors come here. You will

SALES

patterns are the very latest
Wash Goods Department

oods.

give you a few hints about
an Irish Poplin but about one
ribbon stripe Grenadine, very
ke a very dressy hot weather
in a Honiton Lace Design,

ings.

ur famour "Lorne" Shirts.

ms.

ever had, at 5c. per yd.;
er yd.; "No. 3" and "B F" the

and In-

ends of 6½ yds. and are from
vise you to be on hand early.

apparent. Values were never
35c., which is worth 40c. per
fail to see our Curtain Stock.

PERSONALS.

Mr Edmund Rendell, of McDonald, favored us with a call on Friday last. Bowen E. Aylworth Esq. M. P. P., was in town on Monday.

Messrs. Frank Grieve and Easton Embury left on Tuesday for Toronto.

Mr. James Kinnear, of the Toronto Dental college, is spending a few days in town.

Mr. Gregory Thompson, who has been employed in J. L. Boyes' gent's' furnishing store for some time past, left on Monday night for Woodstock, where he has secured a situation.

Mr. Duncan Benn returned from Syracuse, N. Y., last week.

Miss Annie Hogle, of Bath, spent a few days in town last week visiting friends.

Mr. Jack Rowe returned from Belleville, where he has been nursing the mumps.

Mr. Denis Daly was able to be out on Sunday, after a week's illness.

Leone Cornell is improving.

Mrs. Thos. Wallace was "at home" to a number of her friends on Tuesday afternoon.

It is stated that Mr. Bruce Williams, who is in Toronto for treatment for his eyes, had to have the one removed in order to save the sight of the other. His many friends will be pained to learn of his misfortune.

Mrs. Fred McGuin and daughter, of Napanee, returned last week from Philadelphia, having spent the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Perry, in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Knight, of Napanee, were visiting W. W. Aesselstine and family, Yarker, last Sunday.

J. G. Fennell is removing his hardware store to the vacant store in the Mills block, two doors west of the Express Newspaper Office. See adv. in another column.

J. A. Cathro will remove from Mill street, to Mrs. James McCay's residence, Piety Hill.

Mr. Geo. Baughan has purchased the lot between his residence and Bridge street and will probably build one or two houses on the same.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bryars, Montreal, arrived in town last Saturday. Mrs. Bryars and little boy, Willie, remain with Rev. Bryars and family during the summer.

Uriah Wilson, M. P., was home from Ottawa last Sunday.

Mr. Pepler, of the Dominion bank, Toronto, was a witness at the court in Napanee this week.

Messrs. B. B. and Sperry Shibley, of Wilton, and Marsh Peters, Thorpe, were in town on Wednesday.

J. A. Timmerman, Esq., of Olesca, was in town on Monday.

Solomon Peters, Thorpe; Corey Storms, Wilton; Archibald Close, Violet, and Clum Connolly, of Yarker, were in town on Tuesday.

Mr. John Marshall, of Kingston, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. Spence, late of Kingston, will render a solo entertainment, by Gaiety, at the Oddfellows' service on Sunday next at 3 p.m.

Mr. John Allen is home from Queen's University.

Miss Carrie Sills is the guest of Mrs. D. Shannon, Piety Hill, this week.

Mr. S. F. Wilson, of Toronto, was in town this week attending court as a wit-

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.,
Call and see our stock. Also dealers in Coal, Salt, Land Plaster
Portland Cement, Mill Wood, Cordwood, etc.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.
We DO NOT measure the tongue on our matched lumber or siding.

CHOICE WESTERN BEEF FOR EASTERTIDE

We have secured a specially fine lot of Western beef and our customers may be assured that it will prove of the best quality.

We have also fresh Lamb, Veal and Pork. The best that can be secured.

Fresh Greens always kept on hand. LETTUCE, RADISHES, ONIONS, etc.

J. F. SMITH.

STELLA.

The Steamer "Hero" has once more put in an appearance.

Miss E. Polley, of Kingston, is visiting at her sister's, Mrs. S. L. Pringle.

Capt. T. Saunders and Capt. A. Glenn, leave to-day for the summer.

A little girl has come to stay at Mr. Jas. McKee's.

Mr. Wm. Glenn, Jr. is on the sick list.

We are pleased to inform the travelling public that Mr. and Mrs. Chown are ready to accommodate any travellers that may come to Stella. They have good accommodation in the house and also plenty of stabling. As the hotel at Stella closes on the first of May, the travelling public will be at no loss as to a suitable place to stay.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fam-
ous
signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

ODESSA.

Well, Mr. Editor, here we are again. It takes me considerable time to get the news, thus I find it a very hard matter to get it to you every week.

Business is booming in our little village. During the past week two bakers commenced work. Mr. B. Allen, late of Enterprise, will conduct a business in the old stand known as "Hogle's bakery," while a couple of gentlemen from Cannifton will hold

locality last season by these pests and it is to be hoped that the recent snow storm will be the means of wiping out a goodly number of them.

The fine weather of last week was followed by a blinding snow storm on Friday night and Saturday. This was followed by wind and rain, which continued until Monday morning. Sunday night the wind was terrific and the rain came down in torrents. The soil was in need of rain, however, and farmers say that the snow has not damaged the crops.

Considerable discussion is taking place as to what advantage it would be to open the proposed road to the cement works. Some are of the opinion that it would not be of any great benefit to the community, while others maintain that its opening would be a long felt want supplied. We understand that the price asked by Mr. Young for the road allowance was considered too high by the municipal council. A member of that body was here a short time ago to investigate the matter. However, ere long, full particulars will be forthcoming.

From a progressive point of view Maribank has a bright future before her. The large cement works, now nearly completed, will soon begin operations and there is strong talk of the company doubling the present capacity of the mill. When in operation day and night gangs are required, as the mills run continuously. Outside of the marl beds owned by the present company there are many acres yet on the market which will no doubt be bought up and other mills established here. Amongst others who have marl beds are W. P. and A. N. Allan, some 30 acres; John Baxter, 20 acres; R. Youngs, 10 acres; Chas. Kenseller, 20

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W. A. ROSE,
License Inspector.
April 22, 1901, 19b

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A Postmistress General.
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e sprung the present postal stem-
t country, which are perhap, the be-
the world.

Move Your Bed From the Wall.
among the rules given by a physi-
cian to promote longevity is one forbid-
ding the placing of the bed against the wa-
ll. The Jacksonville Times-Union an-
nounces this is in accord with the
advice of another scientist, who dem-
onstrated some time ago that the layer
of air next to the bed is the warmest.
ay, May 3rd, is Arbor day.
regular meeting of the W. C. T. U.
held Tuesday afternoon, April 30th,
7 o'clock, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms,
Law block, next door to Public
Library. 19a LUCY ANDERSON, Sec.

THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of
deafness and noises in the Head by
Johnson's Artificial Ear Drums, has
1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf
unable to procure the Ear Drums may
them free. Apply to Department
G. The Institute, 480, Eight Avenue
New York, U. S. A. 24-1 ly.

Solomon Peters, Thorpe, Corey Storms,
Wilton, Archibald Close, Violet, and
Clam Connolly, of Yarker, were in town on
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Mr. John Marshall, of Kingston, was in
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Mr. John Allen is home from Queen's
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Miss Carrie Bils is the guest of Mrs. D.
Shannon, Piety Hill, this week.

Mr. S. F. Wilson, of Toronto, was in
town this week attending court as a wit-
ness in the Stevens vs. Daly suit.

The latest report from Mr. John A.
Shibley is very favorable, as he is now im-
proving rapidly. He expected to leave
Nice, Southern France, last week for
Paris, thence to London, embark on steam-
er at Liverpool for New York, arriving in
Providence the last week in May. Miss
Myrtle Lake, his niece, is enjoying the trip
immensely, but is very anxious to return to
Napanee and friends.

MARRIAGES.
GRANGE—SWITZER.—At the residence of
the bride's mother, Napanee, on Wednes-
day, April 24th, 1901, Mr. Geo. Grange, of
London, to Miss Etta, daughter of the late
Christopher Switzer, of Switzerville.

DEATHS.
LYNN.—At Sandhurst, on Monday, April
22, 1901, Jane Lynn, aged 87 years.
DAFOE.—At Selby, on Monday, April 22,
1901, John Dafeo, aged 72 years.

THE EMPRESS The new Shoe for
Women, is more
popular than ever. See the \$2.50 and \$3.00
Boots. They are just as good as they look
and no fancy price. 19a J. J. HAINES.
Jamieson & Stacey are unloading a car
of flour direct from McGregor, Mani-
toba. This is a car of the finest Manitoba
flour and in it lies the secret of Jamieson
& Stacey's good bread.

A militia order notifies for general infor-
mation that applications for the Cana-
dian general service medal for services in
the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870 will not
be entertained after July 1st, 1901.

The Women's Psychological Club held
their last meeting for the season at the
residence of Miss Shirley on Thursday,
with the intention of resuming their meet-
ings at an early date this fall.

ELIZA GREEN, President.
Dropsy and Heart Disease.—"For ten
years I suffered greatly from Heart
Disease. Fluttering of the Heart and
Smothering Spells made my life a torment.
Dropsy set in. My physician told me to
prepare for the worst. I tried Dr. Agnew's
Cure for the Heart. One dose gave me
great relief; one bottle cured me com-
pletely."—Mrs. James Adams, Syracuse
N.Y. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—107

Cyclists who want to appear in good
form upon the roads this year will do well
to bear in mind that this is to be a year of
conservation in cycling apparel, both in
color and design. Loud checks, dazzling
stockings and bright colors are to be
eschewed and the tendency is to be towards
dark colors and genteel styles.

The following announcements are made
of the next episcopal visitation of bishop
Mills to the deanery of Lennox: May 9th,
Kingford and Selby; May 10th, Strath-
cona; May 11th, Hinch Settlement; May
12th, Newburgh, Camden East and Yar-
ker; May 13th and 14th, Tamworth; May
15th, Odessa and Bath; May 16th, Freder-
icksburgh and Adolphustown; May 17th,
Gosport and Napanee; May 18th, Morven
and Napanee; May 19th, Tyendinaga and
Deseronto.

Nurse's Good Words.—"I am a pro-
fessional nurse," writes Mrs. Eisner,
Halifax, N. S. "I was a great sufferer
from rheumatism—almost constant associ-
ation with best physicians I had every
chance of a cure if it were in their power—
but they failed. South American Rheu-
matic Cure was recommended—to-day my
six years of pain seem as a dream. Two
bottles cured me. Sold by A. W. Grange
& Bro.—106

signature of *Chas. H. Hatcher* 7147792

ODESSA.
Well, Mr. Editor, here we are again.
It takes me considerable time to get
the news, thus I find it a very hard
matter to get it to you every week.

Business is booming in our little
village. During the past week two
bakers commenced work. Mr. B.
Allen, late of Enterprise, will conduct
a business in the old stand known as
"Hogle's bakery," while a couple of
gentlemen from Cannifton will hold
forth in the "Bond bakery." The best
man stays with us. Which will it be?

Eugene Smith is at work in his new
blacksmith shop.

Mrs. Hester Day has sold her prop-
erty to Mr. B. Derbyshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Laughlin have
moved into the house lately occupied
by Mrs. H. Day, and Mr. A. A. Caton
has rented Mr. Laughlin's farm.

There is some talk of our genial
barber tendering on the Newburgh and
Kingston mail route.

Mr. J. Murphy, sr., left on Monday
for Watertown, where he will spend a
few days.

E. Hartman, of Henderson, N. Y.,
spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. A. Wiseman, of Syracuse, is in
the village the guest of Mrs. Robert
Bennett.

Miss A. McCormac spent Monday in
the Limestone City.

Messrs. Gilbert & McDonald paid
our village a flying visit one day last
week.

Sherman Bond, of Syracuse, is re-
newing old acquaintances.

The singing class under the man-
agement of Prof. Beal, of Brockville,
will give a concert on Saturday even-
ing of this week.

The attendance at church Sunday
evening was very small, mostly young
people.

Mrs. Hester Laidley returned home
on Friday of last week after spending
the winter in New York city.

One of our young ladies quite re-
cently gave a young man a lock of her
hair to remember her by.

A young man from the vicinity of
Thorpe is a frequent caller at the
Queen's. I wonder why?

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

MARLBANK.

Quite a number from here attended
the sale at Erinsville on Saturday.
The contract for the brick work on
Dr. Burrows' residence has been let to
Pybus Bros., Napanee.

A notable feature in the advance-
ment of Marlbank is the way in which
our streets are kept clear of all ob-
structions. Nuff said.

A traveller recently remarked that
Marlbank was well stocked with dogs.
The audacity! Why, we never have
over a dozen dog-fights a day.

Pike are very plentiful in the small
streams in this vicinity, and the small
boy and his spear are in evidence.
Some nice catches are reported.

So great is the demand for dwell-
ings here that Mr. John Allan parti-
tioned his opera hall to accommodate
two tenants, into which they are now
comfortably domiciled.

The early appearance of the grass-
hoppers bodes ill for the farmer, so
says the tillers of the soil. Immense
damage was done to the crops in this

Marlbank has a bright future before
her. The large cement works, now
nearly completed, will soon begin op-
erations and there is strong talk of the
company doubling the present capacity
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beds are W. P. and A. N. Allan, some
30 acres; John Baxter, 20 acres; R.
Youngs, 10 acres; Chas. Kenseller, 20
acres. The beds range from 25 to 50
feet deep. The above mentioned gen-
tlemen are not of the "swelled head"
sort who ask a high price for their
property, but are of the progressive
kind and are willing to accept a rea-
sonable figure. We hope soon to see
Marlbank one of the leading villages
of Hungerford township.

Mr. John Allan was in Tweed on
Friday.

Mr. Burrows, of Napanee, was in
town on Thursday.

Mr. A. Sinnott and soon Will were
in Tweed on Wednesday.

Albert B. Root, representing the
NAPANEE EXPRESS, paid a visit to
Marlbank on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Marlin spent Sunday
with his parents at Lime Lake.

Mr. S. Berram, of Marmora, was in
town one day last week.

Mr. A. S. Kemp returned from Peter-
boro on Saturday. His many friends
here will be pleased to learn that he
was successful in passing his examina-
tions, having received 73 per cent. of
the total marks.

Place your spring advertisement in the
columns of THE EXPRESS if you want to
reach the public. Don't let a good thing
slip by you.

It Cures all Creeds.—Here are a few
names of clergymen of different creeds who
are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal
Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all
it claims. Bishop Sweatman, Rev. Dr.
Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. C. Withrow
and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist); and
Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada.
Copies of their personal letters for the
asking, 50 cts. Sold by A. W. Grange &
Bro.—105.

A grand closing concert will (D.V.) be
held in the Brick church, Morven, on
Tuesday, April 30th, 1901, in connection
with the singing school, which has been
conducted by Prof. Beal, of Brockville.
The programme will consist of choruses,
quartettes, solos, readings, recitations,
speeches, etc. by members of the class and
foreign talent. We assure the public a
treat. Doors open at 7.30, concert com-
mence at 8 o'clock. Admission, adults 20c.,
children 15c.

Removal

Having removed my stock of
Hardware, Paints,
Oils, etc., - - -

to the Mills Block, next door
to the Robinson Co., I wish to
thank my patrons for their
liberal support in the past
and shall be pleased to see
them all at my new place of
business and as many new
customers as shall favor me
with a call.

J. G. Fennell.

DONE BY HARD HITTING.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Discourses on the Battles of Life.

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text:—"His hand clave unto the sword."—2. Sam. xxiii. 10.

A great general of King David was Eleazar, the hero of the text. The Philistines had opened a battle against him; and his troops ran; but he with three other men held the field. He fought with such ferocity that the Philistines were appalled and routed. Putting his hand on the hilt of his sword, he swept the fingers around until the tips of the fingers were clenched on the other side. Now with a down stroke laying open the head of the Lord's enemies from cranium to chin; now coming in upon them with a sharp thrust at the vitals, and now with swift, keen, glittering stroke, leaving the carcasses of his enemies by the roadside. "Fall back!" shouted the officers of the Philistine army. The cry ran all along the line—"Fall back!" Eleazar, having cleared the field, throws himself on the ground to rest; but the sinews of his hand have been so long clenched around the sword that the hilt of it has entered the palm of the hand, and the gold wire around the hilt has broken the skin of the palm until he cannot drop the sword which he has so illustriously wielded. That is what I call magnificent fighting for the Lord God of Israel, and we want more of it. I am going to take up your time this morning in showing how Eleazar took hold of the sword, and how the sword took hold of him.

In the first place, I notice that he took hold of that sword with a tight grip. The soldiers in his army who ran away could easily drop all their weapons whenever they wanted to do so. I hear their swords clanging on the rocks as they throw them down in fright. But Eleazar's hand clave unto his sword. The fact is, that in this Christian conflict we want a tighter grip of the gospel weapon—the two-edged sword of God's truth. I am sick and tired of seeing people with only

HALF-AND-HALF A HOLD.

They take hold of a part of God's Word and let the rest go, and the Philistines, seeing their loose grip, wrench the entire sword away. The only safe thing for us to do is to put our thumb down on the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, and sweep our hand on around until the New Testament shall come in the palm, and sweep the fingers still on around until the tips of the fingers clutch on the words: "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth." I like an infidel a great deal better than I do one of these namby-pamby Christians who takes hold of God's Word with the tips of his fingers, and knows what part to keep and what part to let go. God, by positive miracle, has kept this book together, and it is a Damascus blade. In a sword factory the severest test they can apply to a sword is the winding of the blade around a gun-barrel like a ribbon, and then

DRAGGED OUT AND SLAIN.

Herod is here, Abah is here, Jezebel is here. The destroying angel is here. The massacre of the infants is here. We must, sandal on foot, helmet on head, heartplate over heart, Eleazar-sword in the right hand, hit so hard that the result will not only be seen in the gashes of fallen iniquity, but in the adherence of the sword to our own hand. Oh, we are so afraid somebody will criticize our sermons, or our prayers, or our exhortations, that we forget our desire for the world's conquest in the fear we will get hurt; while Eleazar goes into the conflict with such enthusiasm he does not care whether he is hurt or not. "His hand clave unto the sword."

Again, I notice how hard it was for Eleazar to get his hand and his sword parted. He had been fighting against the Philistines so long that the sinews had clutched around the sword and it became rigid, and when he gets through with the conflict, he cannot drop it. And I see three comrade warriors coming up to help him, and they bathe the back of the hand of Eleazar, and they try to relax the muscles and the sinews. They cannot get it loose. The sword sticks fast. They pry open the fingers, and they pry back the thumb, and after they succeed they find the curve of the wound corresponds with the curve of the hilt. "His hand clave unto the sword." You and I have seen the same thing many a time. There are in the United States a great many aged ministers. They are too decrepit or invalid to take parishes. They fought a mighty battle for God in other days. Their names are in the church records styled "Emeritus" or the words are put down, "a minister without a charge." They have taken off the heads of more Philistine iniquities than you could count from noon until sundown. They were a self-denying race of ministers. They had few books, and small salaries, and they swam spring freshets to meet their appointments. Put that old, worn-out minister into a prayer-meeting, or put him some Sunday into the pulpit, or put him in a sick room where a dying man wants consolation, and it is the same old gospel ring of admonition and petition. The sword which for half a century has been wielded against the Philistines is so imbedded in the old man's hand

HE CANNOT DROP IT.

I preach this sermon this morning as a tonic. I want you to take hold of God's truth with such an ineradicable grip that all the forces of earth and hell cannot loosen it, and I want you to strike so hard for God that it will react, and while you take the sword, the sword of God's truth will take you. After the battle is over and the war is gone soldiers gather together, and they show their scars. One soldier rolls up his coat sleeve, and he says: "There I was wounded in the arm," and another soldier pulls down his collar, and he says: "There I was wounded in the neck;" and another soldier says: "I have never had any use of that limb, since the gunshot fracture." Oh, my Christian friends, when we get back our bodies on the resurrection day I wonder if we will have any scars to prove our spiritual bravery? Jesus will stand there, scars on his hands, scars on his feet, scars on his brow, scars

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 28.

"Jesus Appears to the Apostles." John 20. 19-29. Golden Text, John 20. 29.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Verse 19. The same day. The day of the resurrection, during which he had already appeared to the group of women who first visited the sepulchre, to Mary Magdalene, to the two disciples going to Emmaus, and to Peter. Strange indeed would it have been if with the abundance and seven-fold consecration of the first day of the week it had not been at once known as preeminently the Lord's Day and held sacred. At evening. But before sundown. The doors were shut where the disciples were assembled. The gospel accounts taken together point to one place of assemblage—the upper room, which is repeatedly alluded to and which may have been in the house of the mother of John Mark. It was for fear of the Jews that the disciples met here and not in the temple courts as heretofore and as afterward. "The Jews" mean the chief ecclesiastical authorities—the enemies of Jesus. Came Jesus and stood in the midst. A statement which, taken in its natural meaning, asserts that our Lord suddenly and silently opened the door. No miracle is implied. Peace be unto you. Words which could not be pronounced by Jesus in the hearing of his disciples without their quickly remembering the other statement, "Not as the world giveth, give I unto you." In the ancient East everybody gave everybody his "peace." It was the common exchange of courtesy. But when Jesus used common phrases he put uncommon meaning and uncommon force into them, and we are to understand that immediately through the hearts of these disciples flowed like a river the "peace which passeth understanding."

20. He showed unto them his hands and his side. Anticipating their reasonable doubt. Then were the disciples glad. Fulfilling our Lord's words, John 16: 22.

21. Peace be unto you. "A second blessing." As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you. The Greek for "hath sent" is the verb from which our word "apostle" is derived. "I am my Father's apostle; you are mine."

22. He breathed on them. Following in this as in so many other instances conceptions, if not customs, familiar to his disciples. Receive ye the Holy Ghost. And doubtless they then and there came into closer communion with the divine Being than ever before. Chrysostom rigidly limits these words: "As the Holy Spirit was not given before the ascension, Jesus here merely declares the apostles to be approved men and makes them capable of receiving the gift of the Holy Ghost, which is shortly to descend upon them." But such an interpretation seems to be hampered by the limitation of the senses. One must have exceedingly material conceptions of the Holy Spirit if one cannot understand that the disciples may now have received the Holy Ghost in deed and in truth, and yet have had to wait for the fitness which came with the fuller outpouring of the blessing at Pentecost.

23. Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained. "Remit" here means "forgive." This is a text which has been

had shown his faithfulness as a herald of the apostles when Jesus posed to go into what seemed tain death at Bethany. He then willing almost eager to die his Lord. But now that Lord was dead, and he left all hopelessness had arisen in him which endangered his faith.

28. My lord and my God. Aug. suggests that Thomas did not to touch and did not need the evidence of touch. It is a comfort more full and free than we are made by any other apostle to Lord while on earth, receiving adoring him as very God."

29. Thomas, because thou hast believed; blessed they that have not seen, and yet believed. Believing in Jesus in both a belief in the narrative career and a belief in and a choice of these holy qualities of him is the embodiment. No one open mind could have watched in the days of his flesh an recognized the purity and god of which he was the incarn Thomas was peculiarly blessed in being associated with this One for three years, and he low qualities for which Jesus stood, phas and his crowds saw the deeds and heard the same word because with their hearts they made a vicious moral choice th not "believe in him," although, course, they had no doubt abo existence. We, though distant Jesus, by eighteen centuries and may also believe in him, both historic reality and in his go and atoning power. There ar ways of possible approach to J by making the absolute choic goodness and more slowly acc him as an historic person; a is much more frequent, especial ong those brought up withr Christian Church, by acceptin story first and later learning t the God thus revealed. All Chri should have a brotherly reverer the experience of all other Chri regardless of how that experien gan.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S COMPANION.

Enviably Placed at the English Court by Miss Knollys.

A very plain and unpretentious woman occupies, to-day, in England a place which the first ladies of the land might well desire. Miss Knollys has for years been the companion and trusted friend of the Princess of Wales, and now has as much influence with Queen Alexandra as any woman in England.

The Princesses are devoted to the gentle little woman, and the King her good friend. It is said that Edward will make her a peeress on her own right, so that she is eligible to one of the high places of the person of her Majesty.

This question of places in the court is causing many heart burn; and although the new sovereign is too tactful to make speedy and sweeping changes, there are rumors of removals. Some of the incumbents have been pensioned. Others, who do not need pension, have simply been dropped.

One of the two East Indian princesses, who always assisted Victoria to end from her carriage has already gone back to India. It is said that the others will. As a matter of fact, little that finite is known about the prospective changes.

The stock of presentation

the New Testament shall come in the palm, and sweep the fingers still on around until the tips of the fingers clutch on the words: "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth." I like an infidel a great deal better than I do one of these ramby-ramby Christians who takes hold of God's Word with the tips of his fingers, and knows what part to keep and what part to let go. God, by positive miracle, has kept this book together, and it is a Damascus blade. In a sword factory the severest test they can apply to a sword is the winding of the blade around a gun-barrel like a ribbon, and then when the sword is let loose it springs back to its old shape. This sword of God's Word has been put to the test, and it has been bent this way and that way, and wound this way and that way; but it always springs back again. Just think of it! A book written eighteen centuries ago, and some of it thousands of years ago, yet published to-day at the rate of twenty thousand copies a week, and more than one million copies a year. A book miraculously written, miraculously preserved, and miraculously scattered, is a book you want to keep a tight grip of. He who gives up the Bible, or any part of it, gives up pardon and life and peace and heaven.

Again, I notice in Eleazar's grip of the sword an entire self-forgetfulness. He did not realize that the hilt of the sword was eating down into the palm of his hand, and that while he was taking hold of the sword the sword was taking hold of him. He forgot the pain in his hand in his desire to destroy the Philistines. His hand clave unto his sword. . . . Our Christian work we want self-forgetfulness. If we are all the time afraid we are going to get hurt, we will not kill the Philistines. Who cares whether our hand is hurt or not? When we are battling in such

A GLORIOUS CONFLICT,

let us throw our whole nature into it, in entire self-abnegation and self-forgetfulness. I would rather live five years more and have them industrious and consecrated to Christ, than to live fifty years more and have them indolent and useless. What are pain and persecution, and misrepresentation and falsehood, when we are engaged in the service of such a Master? Do not be groaning because you meet with such severe rebukes from the world. Stop thinking of your wounded hand and think of the victory. When Eleazar plunged into the conflict with such a holy recklessness he did not think whether he had a hand, or an arm, or a foot, or think of anything but victory. "His hand clave to his sword."

Again I remark that Eleazar's hand proves that he had done a great deal of hard hitting with his sword, and that something had got hurt. When I see Eleazar and the three brave men driving back a whole army of Philistines, I am not surprised that "his hand clave to his sword." The fact was, every time the point of the sword struck an enemy, the hilt of the sword struck deeper into Eleazar's hand. It has long ago been discovered in military life, you cannot conquer an enemy by rosewater speeches. You must have sharp and destructive work; it is only to be done by hard hitting. There are intemperance, and fraud, and gambling, and lust, and ten thousand regiments—armed regiments—of Philistine iniquity. Soft sermons in Morocco cases laid down by kid gloves in the presence of an exquisite audience will never do the work. We must call things by their right names. We must expel from our churches the hypocrites who eat the sacrament on communion days, and then devour widows' houses between meals! We have to cut expending all our wrath on the Hittites and Jebusites and Gergashites of olden time. Let those poor wretches go, when we have so many living illustrations of appalling iniquity that need to be

take you. After the battle is over and the war is gone soldiers gather together, and they show their scars. One soldier rolls up his coat sleeve, and he says: "There I was wounded in the arm;" and another soldier pulls down his collar, and he says: "There I was wounded in the neck;" and another soldier says: "I have never had any use of that limb, since the gunshot fracture." Oh, my Christian friends, when we get back our bodies on the resurrection day I wonder if we will have any scars to prove our spiritual bravery? Jesus will stand there, scars on his hands, scars on his feet, scars on his brow, scars over his heart, won in the great battle of redemption, and all heaven will sob aloud with emotion and gratitude. And all who have nursed the sick and cared for the poor will show the evidences of earthly exhaustion, and Christ shall wave his scarred hand over the scarred multitude, saying: "Ye suffered with me on earth, now be glorified with me in heaven." And the great organs of eternity will take up the chant, and St. John the martyr will sweep the keys with his fingers: "These are they who came out of great tribulation, and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." But on that day what will be your chagrin and mine if it shall be told on the streets of heaven that in this world we shrank back from all toil from all hardship, from all fatigue? No battle-scars to show the glorified; not so much as one ridge on the palm of the hand to show that just once in all this great battle for God and the truth we clutched so tight and struck so hard that the hand clave to the sword.

TRAINED DOGS.

**Knock Old Gentlemen Down and Thieve
Relieve Them of Valuables.**

Parisian thieves are clever, else some of them would not have trained a dog to be a useful accomplice. He was a mastiff, and his trick was to go bounding up against old gentlemen in the street.

Naturally the average old gentleman is not steady enough upon his feet to stand against four feet or so of mastiff, and the dog would, as a rule, bring his victim to the ground. Then a "lady" and "gentleman" would step forward, and with profuse apologies assist the fallen man to his feet. At the same time they would ease him of his watch, and of any other valuable he might happen to have about him.

Training can do much with a dog. A writer in Chambers's Journal tells of the successful efforts of a dog owner whom he knew to train a dog to abstain from barking. It took three years to accomplish the task, and at the end the owner flattered himself that in his non-barking dog he had a novelty.

In some Japanese cities that dog would have been prized, for there is a quaint Japanese law in force there which makes the owner of a night-barker liable to arrest and the penalty of a year's work for the benefit of the neighbors who have been disturbed.

The non-barker, however, was not so great a novelty as his trainer believed. The writer asserts that there are at least three varieties of dogs that never bark—the Australian, the Egyptian Shepherd dog, and the "lion-headed" dog of Tibet.

SUCH A QUEER FELLOW.

Cranker pays as he goes.
Has plenty of money, eh?
No; merely eccentric.
We are nearly all too blasé to be surprised at others, but concerning ourselves amazement is ever in order.

makes them capable of receiving the gift of the Holy Ghost, which is shortly to descend upon them." But such an interpretation seems to be hampered by the limitation of the senses. One must have exceedingly material conceptions of the Holy Spirit if one cannot understand that the disciples may now have received the Holy Ghost in deed and in truth, and yet have had to wait for the fitness which came with the fuller outpouring of the blessing at Pentecost.

23. Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained. "Remit" here means "forgive." This is a text which has been much misused. The Catholic Church understands that the apostles were here given the power by the utterance of a word to shut in or out of God's kingdom an eternal life. But a close study of the Bible disperses many of the difficulties that are on the surface. A careful reading of Luke 24: 33-53 convinces us that others besides apostles were present, and certainly one of the apostles was absent; so that at the outset we cannot believe that Jesus here gave a power to the apostles to be transmitted by "apostolic succession" through the priesthood. In the second place "forgiveness" is everywhere throughout the New Testament made dependent on repentance and faith, and there is no indication at this time or at any other that the apostles had an absolute knowledge of the human heart. Certainly modern ministers and priests have not. But the terms of salvation the apostles were to proclaim were to be confirmed by divine power.

24. Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus. Didymus and Thomas have the same meaning—"a twin." Was not with them. So only ten of the apostles received this power, whatever it was.

25. The other disciples therefore said unto him, We have seen the Lord. This statement is like that in our lesson, that the women told the apostles of the angels; it does not mean that the disciples all together recited in concert this remarkable statement, but that one by one as they met him they told him the wonderful story. Except I shall see, etc. These words have often been quoted as showing wrong spirit, but this does great justice to Thomas. There is a type of mind hungry for new things to believe. There have been in all ages credulous Christians, and they are often uncharitable toward those who require reason for their belief. It is well to emphasize the truth, Christianity puts no premium on credulity. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ" in its essential meaning is, "Commit yourself to him." Every moral being concedes there is right and a wrong. The man with his whole heart chooses right and declares undying hostility to the wrong will have no trouble about his belief. "If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine." Thomas had not yet satisfactory evidence of an astounding miracle, and very properly withheld his belief. But Thomas believed in Christ. All of Thomas' ideals had been found in Christ, he was as true a Christian in doubts as Peter was in his confidence.

26. After eight days. He would seven days. The event we are to study occurs on the first day of following week, the next Lord's Day. The peculiar Jewish method of reckoning we have already noted. Within. Hidden again for fear of the Jews. The doors being shut. Closed and barred as before. Peace be unto you. The same courtesy, and the same benediction, and doubtless the same conscious blessing to the disciples.

27. Reach hither. Our Lord shows his knowledge of the words which the doubting disciples had spoken in his absence. Be not faithless, but believing. More literally, "Be not faithless, but faithful." Thomas

court is causing many heart burn! and, although the new sovereign too tactful to make speedy and swinging changes, there are removals, rumors of removals. Some of the incumbents have been pensioned. Others, who do not need pension have simply been dropped.

One of the two East Indian attendants, who always assisted Queen Victoria to and from her carriage has already gone back to India; it is said that the others will follow. As a matter of fact, little that is finite is known about the prospective changes.

The stock of presentation jewelry and trinkets marked "V.R.I." was left by the late Queen is being conferred, by King Edward, to his mother's friends and servants.

BREAKFAST TABLE BAROMET

A cup of hot coffee is an unfair barometer, if you allow a lump of sugar to drop to the bottom of the cup and watch the air bubbles arise without disturbing the coffee. If bubbles collect in the middle of the cup, they will be fine; if they adhere to the cup, forming a ring, it will be rain or snow; and if the bubbles separate without assuming any definite position, changeable weather may be expected.

TO IDENTIFY LOST DOGS.

In order to help the restoration of stolen dogs the French Society "assistance aux Animaux" has made arrangements to tattoo a number on the ear of every dog or cat present at the society's establishment. In process, it is claimed, will be paid and as a register of all pets that will be kept, owners will always be able to establish identity by referring to the number on the animal's ears and the testimony of the society's books.

NOT GUILTY.

The following story makes one think of the old saying: "Not guilty."

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

TAMWORTH,

—on—

TUESDAY,

23rd of April, 1901

at 10 o'clock a.m.,

for the consideration of applications for tavern licenses for the year 1901-1902.

JAS. HERCHMER,

Chairman.

Secretary of Board,

Tamworth, 6th April, 1901.

NOTICE.

The number of Licenses issued last year was 23.

The number of applicants for tavern licenses for the year 1901-1902 is 25.

A MERE WORM.

The fond mamma entered the nursery to find out what nurse had been reading to her little girl.

"What have you been learning Hannah's book?" she asked, with a smile.

"Oh, said the child, all about caterpillars and butterflies and worms. So you know all about them, I suppose. What is the worm then, gives mamma all her silk dress?" "Papa, was the prompt reply."

shown his faithfulness as a leader of the apostles when Jesus predicted to go into what seemed certain death at Bethany. He was willing almost eager to die with Lord. But now that his was dead, and he left alive, a lessness had arisen in his soul he endangered his faith. My lord and my God, Augustine says that Thomas did not dare touch and did not need the evidence which when he once saw his Lord heard his words. The painters represent Thomas as pressing his hand into the wound, or as about to do, but his "full and free confession," as Dr. Churton says, "is not of a man who had waited for the voice of touch. It is a confession full and free than we read of made by any other apostle to our while on earth, receiving and giving him as very God."

Thomas, because thou hast seen thou hast believed; blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed. Believing in Jesus includes a belief in the narrative of his life and a belief in and a moral of these holy qualities of which is the embodiment. No one with mind could have watched him for days of his flesh and not realized the purity and goodness which he was the incarnation. As was peculiarly blessed in having been associated with this holy for three years, and he loved the things for which Jesus stood, Caiaphas and his crowds saw the same and heard the same words, but use with their hearts they had a vicious moral choice they did "believe in him," although, of course, they had no doubt about his essence. We, though distant from him, by eighteen centuries and more, also believe in him, both in his real reality and in his goodness atoning power. There are two possible approaches to Jesus—taking the absolute choice of his essence and more slowly accepting as an historic person; and, as much more frequent, especially among those brought up within the Christian Church, by accepting the first and later learning to love God thus revealed. All Christians should have a brotherly reverence for experience of all other Christians, regardless of how that experience be-

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

BUTTER MAKING ON THE FARM.

In the matter of making butter the private dairyman can learn a great deal from his creamery brother. The latter has made the subject of butter-making a life study, and many of the things that he has discovered can be applied to advantage on the farm. It is assumed that the milk and cream will receive the best of care previous to reaching the cream vat, writes Prof. D. H. Otis.

High flavor or quick aroma of butter is due to the breaking up of the milk sugar, forming lactic acid, and is possibly the result of a series of germs that get into the cream during the process of ripening, souring. If cream is churned while sweet, considerable butter will be lost in the buttermilk, and the butter will lack flavor, no matter what the cows are fed. If cream ripens too much we will get sour butter, or what Prof. McKay calls "rotten-egg flavor." Cream ready to be churned has a smooth, granular appearance, with a rather sharp acid taste. When cream reaches this condition, it should either be churned at once or cooled down to about fifty degrees F., and warmed to fifty-eight or sixty degrees when churned. So important is the right amount of acid that our best butter makers have what is called an acid test for determining the amount.

To hasten the ripening, or to get the right kind of lactic-acid germs, starters are sometimes used to advantage. These may consist either of buttermilk, sour skim milk, or especially prepared commercial starters. Starters on the farm can doubtless be best procured by using milk or skim milk. Select a good, healthy cow, put her milk into a well-scalded can and keep at a temperature of eighty-five to ninety degrees until it becomes clabbered. Then use about one part of starter to nine parts of cream. The cream may be kept at a temperature anywhere from sixty degrees to seventy-five degrees F., if care be taken to cool it down as soon as the right quantity of lactic acid is developed.

If the local market calls for colored butter, the coloring matter should be put into the cream as soon as the latter enters the churn. The ideal color for butter is that produced naturally under June conditions, where the cows have an abundance of fresh, green grass. At no time of the year should we attempt to give butter any higher color than this.

Cream should be churned at as low a temperature as possible and have the butter come in from one-half to one hour. Warm cream and rapid churning mean a large quantity of butter lost in the buttermilk, as well as soft butter, which is very hard to handle after it comes. The churn should be stopped when the butter is in a granular condition, about one-twelfth of an inch in diameter. If churned more than this it will be impossible to get the butter evenly washed and salted without spoiling the grain. When a piece of good butter is broken, it should have the appearance of broken cast iron, and not the salty, greasy-looking article that we often see at the store. When the butter granules have reached the right size the buttermilk should be drained off and the butter thoroughly washed with pure, clean water, at a temperature of fifty to sixty degrees F. This should be continued until the water coming from the butter ceases to

tion of Nature's mother and chicks, that few realize how frail a tenure on life these healthy, happy little fellows have, and how dependent they are on just the kind of warmth and shelter and food they have for health and life.

"A chilled chick is a dead chick," may sound extreme, but for all practical purposes I can vouch for its truth. The bird may be nursed back to convalescence, but has received a setback in health and growth from which it rarely recovers. Too much heat is almost equally disastrous. The temperature of the hen gradually lowers as the chicks grow older and stronger, and they make longer journeys away from her; also, as one camping spot becomes foul she re-

It naturally follows that our wooden mothers must be kept sweet and clean, and their temperature steady and gradually lowered from ninety degrees to—at the close of the second week—eighty, and that of the fourth week, to seventy degrees, if we would have our birds thrive. We must also watch them close and see they go into their cover after eating; above all things do not overfeed. The old hen knows well this danger to her babies, and will gorge herself to the point of bursting to put out of their reach what will make them sick.

Like little babies, for the first months little chicks do best fed four times a day on what they will eat up clean in ten or fifteen minutes. Grits, charcoal, bone meal and water ever before them, and work them into scratching for their day's rations as early as practicable. In a word, the closer we follow the ways of nature, the surer is our hope of successfully imitating her successes.

VACCINATION AS A PREVENTIVE

Some Statements Showing the Great Value of the Discovery.

Most persons have only an ill-defined idea of vaccination. They regard it as some mysterious operation, which, if successful, confers upon them an immunity from smallpox, but where it originated or how it protects them from this disease they know not.

Vaccination is a process by which the human organism is so impressed by the introduction of a substance and the blood is so altered by the changes it produces that though the individual be exposed to the contagion of the smallpox he will not take the disease. This process called vaccination is the result of an accidental discovery made in the year 1775 by an English physician, Dr. Jenner, who noticed that dairymaids who had once had cowpox enjoyed a complete immunity from smallpox. From this discovery, after a series of experiments, lasting a number of years, Jenner demonstrated that if human smallpox virus was inoculated into a cow and if the material in the resulting vesicle from the disease in the animal was introduced into the human being there resulted a series of symptoms of mild degree which in some way resembled those of smallpox, and which he named vaccinia, and the individual so inoculated with the cowpox enjoyed complete immunity from the dread disease variola.

When a person is successfully vaccinated the virus is introduced through an abraded surface and absorbed into the blood and produces the condition known as vaccinia. So, then, vaccination

AFFORDS PROTECTION.

from smallpox by producing in the body a constitutional condition which is similar in some respects to the symptom of smallpox itself, but of a character so mild as to be utterly and entirely harmless, and produces such changes as to render the development of this disease in a vir-

AN HOUR WITH UNCLE S. N.

SOME NOTES OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighbourly Interest in His Doings—Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered From His Records.

It is said that there are 250,000 habitual criminals in the United States.

Life imprisonment has been made the penalty for kidnapping in Pennsylvania.

The total war budget, including pensions, amounts to no less than \$386,818,528.08.

About 12,000 horse-power is transmitted in the form of electricity from Niagara to Buffalo.

Deposits in New York City savings banks during December broke all previous records for one month.

The present debt of Chicago is \$28,332,157. In 1892, before the Chicago Fair, the debt of the city was \$12,476,000.

Along the Hudson River Valley millions of tons of fine thick ice have been housed, and hundreds of thousands of tons stacked.

New Orleans reached the high water mark of prosperity last year in imports, exports, customs duties, postal receipts, and bank clearings.

Buffalo points with pride to its cancer laboratory as the first of its kind in the world. It was established and thoroughly equipped two years ago.

Delaware's whipping law has been extended to apply to men convicted of abusing their wives. Another enactment makes kidnapping a capital crime.

At the close of business on December 31st, 1900, the national debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$1,099,191,310, a decrease for the month of \$1,983,563.

Three territories are knocking at the door of the United States Congress for admission with full State rights—Arizona, with a population of 122,212; New Mexico, 193,777, and Oklahoma 398,245.

Sir George Williams who founded the Young Men's Christian Association in London in 1844, may attend the convention of the association in Boston in June next. Sir George is now 80 years old.

During 1900 all the contracting locomotive works in the United States—that is, those outside of the railroad shops—15 in number, built 3,153 locomotives. This is the largest number ever built in one year.

The Vicksburg national park will soon be complete as far as the acquisition of land is concerned. It will comprise in all 1,231 acres. It is proposed to restore all military features that marked it in the struggle of 1863.

The Immigration Bureau states that 137,832 cabin and 403,491 steerage passengers were landed at New York in 1900 by twenty regular steamship lines and a few unattached steamers. The number of cabin passengers landed in 1899 was 107,415, and in 1898 80,586.

At the beginning of the 19th century the United States had an area of 827,844 square miles and about 5,500,000 people. At the close it has a continental area of 3,501,000 square miles, with more than 76,000,000 inhabitants, together with Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, comprising 130,000 square miles, with a population of about 9,000,000.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, who has been chosen manager of the great

IN ALEXANDRA'S COMPANION

able Place at the English Court Occupied by Miss Knollys.

very plain and unpretentious in occupancies, to-day, in England, see which the first ladies of the might well desire. Miss Knollys or years been the companion and friend of the Princess of Wales, and now has as much influence Queen Alexandra as any woman in England.

Princesses are devoted to the little woman, and the King is good friend. It is said that King Edward will make her a peeress, in his own right, so that she may be able to one of the high places near person of her Majesty.

A question of places in the new is causing many heart burnings, although the new sovereign is careful to make speedy and sweeping changes, there are removals and transfers of removals. Some of the old nobles have been pensioned, others, who do not need pensions, simply been dropped.

Some of the two East Indian attendants who always assisted Queen Alexandra to end from her carriage, already gone back to India, and said that the others will follow. The matter of fact, little that is desirable is known about the prospective

stock of presentation jewels, trinkets marked "V.R.I." which left by the late Queen as being

though the new sovereign is full to make speedy and sweepings, there are removals and of removals. Some of the old sents have been pensioned, who do not need pensions, mply been dropped. f the two East Indian attend- who always assisted Queen to end from her carriage, eady gone back to India, and d that the others will follow. atter of fact, little that is de- known about the prospective tock of presentation jewels nkets marked "V.R.I." which t by the late Queen as being ed, by King Edward, upon her's friends and servitors.

FAST TABLE BAROMETER.

of hot coffee is an unfailing er, if you allow a lump of su- drop to the bottom of the cup ch the air bubbles arise with- turning the coffee. If the collect in the middle the wea- ll be fine; if they adhere to , forming a ring, it will eith- or snow; and if the bubbles e without assuming any fixed , changeable weather may be d.

IDENTIFY LOST DOGS.

ler to help the restoration of dogs the French Society "As- aux Animaux" has made ar- ents to tattoo a number on of every dog or cat presented society's establishment. The it is claimed, will be painless a register of all pets tatooed kept, owners will always be establish identity by reference number on the animal's ear, a testimony of the society's

NOT GUILTY.

ollowing story makes one think ECTOR'S OFFICE, lty

MWORTH, ay- ou- es

—on—
TUESDAY, in- of t't ad

of April, 1901

at 10 o'clock a.m.,

sideration of applications for es for the year 1901-1902.

JAS. HERCHMER. a

Chairman. k-

I, sts

ecretary of Board, of

th April, 1901. re

NOTICE. er-

of Licenses issued last year rbs

er of applicants for tavern al-

he year 1901-1902 is 25, to

A MERE WORM.

ond mamma entered the nurs- find out what nurse had been g to her little girl. t have you been learning from b's book? she asked, with a

said the child, all about cater- and butterflies and worms. ou know all about them, I sup- What is the worm then, that mamma all her silk dresses? , was the prompt reply.

should be stopped when the butter is in a granular condition, about one-twelfth of an inch in diameter. If churned more than this it will be impossible to get the butter evenly washed and salted without spoiling the grain. When a piece of good butter is broken, it should have the appearance of broken cast iron, and not the salty, greasy-looking article that we often see at the store. When the butter granules have reached the right size the buttermilk should be drained off and the butter thoroughly washed with pure, clean water, at a temperature of fifty to sixty degrees F. This should be continued until the water coming from the butter ceases to have a milky appearance.

The quantity of salt should be varied according to the demands of the market; usually an ounce to the pound is sufficient. This salt should be of the finest and best quality and thoroughly incorporated into the butter granules, and usually after slight working the butter should be allowed to stand several hours, in order that the salt may become dissolved and thoroughly distributed. While the light and dark spots in butter known as mottles are sometimes caused by an uneven distribution of moisture, it is much more generally caused by an uneven distribution of salt. Work the butter just as little as possible. The only object of working is to distribute the salt and compact the butter. When the salt is brought in contact with the butter in the granular condition, the necessity of working it is reduced to a minimum.

For private dairying there is probably no better package than the pound print wrapped in parchment paper. It is well to have a brand engraved in the print which will leave its impress upon every pound of good butter sold, but never send any poor butter under this brand, as it would be liable to spoil one's reputation. All butter prints and butter packages should present a neat, clean appearance and never be allowed to be smeared with particles of butter or stained with imprints of dirty fingers.

CARE OF THE LITTLE CHICKS.

In caring for and feeding little chicks it is important that they have the right environment, else the care and the food will go for naught. The brooder should have preferably top heat, good ventilation, a thermometer and a floor entrance. This ought not to be placed out doors, but under shelter, with a sunny exposure and arranged so the chicks can run out of doors in pleasant weather and be hustled under cover on the sudden approach of storms.

In all pursuits there are certain laws before which we bow. This is especially the case with artificial poultry raising. In no other industry does an inringement of Nature's law and her ways find a more persistent and obstinate resistance than is to be met with in the little chick. There is no more independent creature on earth. Along certain lines it will not and can not be trained and coerced. When this is fully understood and acquiesced in the case becomes greatly simplified.

For the first ten weeks of a chick's life, or until fairly well feathered, they are as delicate and as sensitive to atmospheric changes as is a little baby of the same age. The downy dress they first wear is of about the same protection against cold and wet as a muslin slip would be on an infant. It amply suffices for their short little runs from under their mother's wings, where—if they get wet—they are dried and warmed before they become chilled.

There is something so wonderfully simple and efficient in the combina-

tion of inoculated with the cowpox enjoyed complete immunity from the dread disease variola.

When a person is successfully vaccinated the virus is introduced through an abraded surface and absorbed into the blood and produces the condition known as vaccinia. So, then, vaccination

AFFORDS PROTECTION.

from smallpox by producing in the body a constitutional condition which is similar in some respects to the symptom of smallpox itself, but of a character so mild as to be utterly and entirely harmless, and produces such changes as to render the development of this disease in a virulent and fatal form an impossibility.

Of all diseases smallpox is probably the most violently contagious, but unlike other terrible diseases it is not content with a fatal termination in many cases, but on those it spares it leaves forever its ineffaceable marks and warnings to others, a warning that speaks louder than words, a caution so strong that it ought to do more in favor of vaccination than all the words ever written or spoken. The present epidemic of smallpox—for it cannot be denied that we have to-day a large and daily increasing number of cases of smallpox—taken in connection with the arguments adduced in favor of the protective power of vaccination, is proof that it is not universally resorted to.

Macaulay describes the ravages of this disease at the close of the seventeenth century, before the advent of vaccination: "Smallpox was always present, filling the churchyards with corpses, leaving on those whose lives it spared the hideous traces of its power, turning the babe into a changeling at which the mother shuddered, and making the eyes and cheeks of the betrothed maiden objects of horror to the lover." How vaccination has changed this picture most every one knows.

The general mass of the people see so little of the ravages and effects of this disease, unless it happens to enter their own household, that they do not realize its horrors. They are so little acquainted with the infinite number of

AVENUES OF CONTAGION.

that they do not fear half as much as they should that they themselves may take the disease, and until it is brought near at home to them they fail to take advantage of the immunity from this disease, that vaccination confers.

The mortality from smallpox in 4,000 cases, collected in his own practice by Dr. Welch, was 60 per cent. of the persons not vaccinated. The statistics of Mr. Marson during a continuous service of thirty years in the smallpox hospital of London show in 15,000 cases a mortality of 40 per cent. while among those who had been vaccinated at some time during life the death rate was only 6 per cent. During the Franco-Prussian War, when the German army, in which vaccination was obligatory, was double the strength of the French only 283 died from this disease, while among the French vaccination, not being enforced, the death record reached the enormous number of 23,000.

The dangers of vaccination, when properly and cleanly done by a competent physician are nil. The untoward results that are reported to follow vaccinations are due in great measure to unclean habits of the vaccinator or dirty fingers or clothing coming in contact with the abraded point of inoculation. In the hands of a competent, surgically clean physician there is no danger in vaccination.

MATCH PROHIBITION IN SWITZERLAND.

The manufacture of the old phosphorus match will be prohibited in Switzerland after April 1. Next.

The number of cabin passengers landed in 1899 was 107,415, and in 1898 80,586.

At the beginning of the 19th century the United States had an area of 827,844 square miles and about 5,500,000 people. At the close it has a continental area of 3,501,000 square miles, with more than 76,000,000 inhabitants, together with Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, comprising 130,000 square miles, with a population of about 9,000,000.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, who has been chosen manager of the great steel combination, rose from a grocer's clerk at \$2.50 a week to the presidency of the Carnegie Steel Company at \$50,000 a year. He holds \$7,000,000 in stock and bonds in the old company, which will be nearly doubled in new stock. He is worth altogether about \$50,000,000, all made in 20 years.

In 1828 the city of New York began to equip itself with the means of obtaining its own water. It first tasted the Croton in 1842. Since then it has expended nearly \$100,000,000 in acquiring control of water-sheds and on building its aqueducts. In the next generation it may have to spend another \$100,000,000 or even more, to supply the needs of its growing millions of people.

DIFFICULT TO ANSWER.

A steeplejack, who was engaged in repairing a tall chimney in Portobello, slipped and fell a distance of some thirty-five feet. After water had been dashed in his face he recovered consciousness. The manager, who stood by, having been summoned to the scene, put a glass of water to his lips, saying kindly.

Here, Bill, drink this, and you'll feel better.

The injured man raised his head feebly, gazing first at the glass and then at the high scaffolding from which he had fallen, and remarked:

What I should like to know is, how far a man's to fall in these works afore they give him brandy?

BRITAIN'S BIT OF ROCK.

An interesting ceremony takes place daily at Gibraltar. The town and fortress lie at the end of a peninsula, about a mile and a half long, the mainland being Spanish territory. The gate leading to Spain, is every evening, locked at sunset, and every morning unlocked at sunrise. Each day a company from one of the regiments performs one of these functions. In the morning, the company, fully outfitted, with colours flying and accompanied by a band, marches to the commandant's house. The company comes to attention, and the commandant hands out the keys on a velvet cushion. These are received by the captain's orderly, the band strikes up, and the procession marches to the gate, which is unlocked with great ceremony. In the evening the same ceremony, in the reverse order, is gone through. All suspicious characters are put out of the town, before the gates are locked in the evening.

THE VISITOR FLED.

So this is the baby, is it? said the visitor, picking up little Tot. Bless it's little tootsie-rootsies! Keche! Watch me poke um's ribs.

Mother, said little Tot, with a mighty yawn, will you kindly inform me whether the deplorable condition of this person is due to permanent or spasmodic and intermittent insanity?

HOUSEHOLD.

GIFTS FOR INVALID FRIEND.

To those whose world is bounded by the four walls of their room, any kindness and attention from their friends comes with peculiar pleasure and appreciation. The simplest reminder, indeed, of the outside world is refreshing and brings joy to the shut-in one.

There are so many things that will brighten the life of an invalid one need never be at a loss when desiring to give them a little pleasure.

Flowers are always acceptable, especially the potted plant, whose beautiful bloom will brighten the room for many a day. Those who live in the city can easily supply themselves with flowers from the green-house, but one living remote from the city can send for bulbs and seeds and raise beautiful plants of their own. The delicate cyclamen is one of the most satisfactory of house plants. Its bloom is generous and lovely and the plant requires but little care. Give the delicate cyclamen to your invalid friend and it will be a constant source of pleasure.

One invalid's room into which I often go is to me ideal, writes a correspondent. It is in the sunniest pleasant part of the house, and is daintily furnished that the burden of always remaining in it may be as light as possible.

The floor is of hard wood and covered with a few pretty rugs. Dainty muslin curtains are at the windows, and several easy chairs, her favorite books and table for fancy work, with a few restful pictures complete the furnishing of the room, except what every invalid's room should contain, a three-quarter iron bedstead painted and gilded, and daintily furnished, and a low dressing table and washstand. On her bookcase is a clock with a large white face, whose figures and numbers can be plainly seen from any part of the room. This is a very welcome and inexpensive gift to one whose sight is growing dim.

A screen to protect the bed from drafts and a strong light is almost a necessity in an invalid's room. A carpenter can easily make the frame for one, and it is then a small matter to finish the screen with silk or Japanese matting.

Pretty covers for the stand and tables are also acceptable gifts.

A subscription to a good magazine will give our invalid friends something to look forward to each month, and books and pictures are always welcome to the shut-in ones.

To one who enjoys the singing of birds the gift of a canary will give great delight.

Whatever gifts we give to our invalid friends let us not forget that the best gift is the sunshine and joy of our presence. It is woman's mission to "soothe and to solace," and everywhere to ameliorate suffering. We cannot all be a Florence Nightingale or an Elizabeth Fry, or wear the silver cross of the "Sisters of Charity," dispensing comfort and healing, but the opportunity is often ours to help in some small way, and this we should never fail to do.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Graham Bread.—To make a very superior loaf of graham bread, take a cup of dough, when forming the dough into loaves in the morning. Beat it up with half pint lukewarm water, and

Maple Sugar Cake.—One cup butter, two cups granulated sugar, one cup sweet milk, three eggs, beat the whites and yolks separately, three cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder. Bake in two or three layers.

Filling.—Put one lb maple sugar on stove and boil till it spins to a thread. Beat the white of one egg dry. Remove sugar from fire and stir till it begins to cool; do not let it go to sugar. Then add slowly the egg and three tablespoons confectionery sugar. Spread this between layers. For icing the top, add a little more powdered sugar to stiffen.

Maple Fudge.—Three cups brown sugar and two of maple. Place sugar on fire and let boil, stirring constantly until it egums when dropped into cold water. One cup milk, half cup water and butter size of an egg should be added to sugar and all boiled together. When removing from fire, stir in one cup hickory or English walnuts. Stir all till it begins to sugar. Then immediately spread in flat tins which have been well buttered.

Fritters with Maple Syrup.—These are a delicious substitute for pancakes when the spring days are too warm for the latter. Make a "drop" batter thus: Yolks of two eggs well beaten, add half cup milk, one tablespoon butter, one saltspoonful salt and one of flour. When ready to use, add the whites of the eggs, beaten dry. With a large spoon, drop into hot, deep lard. They will form balls. Leave in fat till brown and thoroughly done. Test by opening one. Serve with maple syrup, while fritters are hot.

BETROTHALS IN NORWAY.

Young Couple Exchange Rings as Soon as They Become Engaged.

In Norway, it is customary for a young man and maiden to exchange rings directly they become engaged, and from that time forward each wears the circlet which proclaims him or her to be no longer free. This is a universal custom, but among the poor, silver instead of gold rings are used, sometimes filigree, sometimes solid metal.

Norwegian wooings are apparently happy, but they are certainly "long a-doing," for an engagement that lasts but a year or two is considered short. Indeed, Norwegian engagements frequently last for a decade or more, while one of seven years is considered of quite moderate length.

The reason is not that Norsemen are laggards in love, but that their laws do not allow a man to marry until he is a householder. The law also permits only a specified number of dwellings to be built upon any piece of land, and as the number is a very small one in proportion to the dimensions of the land, the result is that early marriages are seldom possible.

By his ring one may as surely know a Norwegian to be either betrothed or married, as one knows an Englishwoman to be a wife by the plain gold circlet on the fourth finger of her left hand. But he is not content merely to wear a ring as a symbol of his betrothal; he announces the fact to the world in general by having his fiancée's name printed beneath his own on his visiting cards as soon as the engagement is an accomplished fact.

SELF-CROWNED KINGS.

Colonies of People Who Have Followed Some New Belief.

One thousand miles northwest of

On the Farm.

SIMPLIFYING THE CHEESE MAKING PROCESS.

Professors Babcock and Russell of the Wisconsin Experimental station, have given out the results of four years' investigations concerning the preparation and curing of cheese. About two years ago they found that normal milk contains a digesting fluid similar to that secreted by the pancreas. They named it galactase. The question then arose: To what possible use can galactase be put? Scientists have for years claimed that green cheese was rendered edible through the influence of bacteria, which were said to ripen it. After much study Babcock and Russell concluded that the bacterial theory was not tenable; that ripening was brought about by galactase instead. They found that when milk was made up into cheese the galactase went with the curd and thus was a part of the cheese. They further found that galactase would act at low temperatures, although not so rapidly.

This led them to experiments in which cheese made in the usual manner was placed in cold storage rooms and held at temperatures ranging from 50 deg. downward to freezing. To the surprise and delight of the investigators the cheese went on ripening at a very low temperature. In one instance cheese kept below the freezing point from the day it was made cured perfectly. At a dairyman's meeting cheese was exhibited cured at 40 deg. and lower. These cheeses did not have a single hole or opening in them, and were entirely solid. At the same time they were so thoroughly broken down that they could be spread on bread like butter. The flavor does not come at the low temperature. This must be given by holding at a higher temperature.

Any cheese man will see the great practical bearing of these studies if further investigations shall substantiate what is already done. The cheese maker will be relieved of curing and caring for the cheese, his effort stopping with the production at the press. The cheese can be removed direct from the press to cold storage warehouses at central shipping points. There the expert can handle them in quantities, holding them at lower or higher temperatures and ripening them slowly or rapidly, according to market demands.

RAISING HIGH-CLASS HOGS.

I do not claim that there is anything very new in my method of taking care of hogs, writes Geo. W. Jessop. When my pigs are farrowed it is my intention always to give them plenty of exercise and to feed the sows a balanced ration of milk-producing food. As soon as the pigs are large enough to eat, a small pen is provided into which they can go at will. A slop made of wheat middlings and milk is given them. The pigs soon learn to eat and when ready to wean, which should be in 10 to 12 weeks, they will hardly miss the milk from the sows. They should be kept growing as rapidly as possible, and if intended for the butcher I would advise feeding a larger percentage of fat-producing food than if intended for breeding purposes.

My pigs to be kept for breeders are fed for growth, bone and muscle rather than for fat. Treated in this way they have given much better results than when fed a more fattening ration. I do not think exclusive corn diet gives the best results

that 600 or 700 chickens will be good many dollars' worth of while growing.

SHOULD BE KEPT DRY.

Under no circumstances should spring calves, or fall calves for matter, be allowed to stay out in rainy weather. They should be kept in a barn or stable and plied with plenty of dry bedding. If allowed to get wet, their fees have to be increased, their coats come rough and they cease to thrive. They must be kept in a thrifty, dry condition at all times.

Girls' Feet.

"Girls between the ages of 16 and 18 generally have big feet," said a fashionable shoemaker, "and they are at the height of their lives disposed to be fat, flabby, but at 22 a remarkable change takes place. The foot then comes to its normal shape, the flabbiness disappears, the flesh of the foot becomes firmer, the tendons and tendons get stronger as the bones become well set. Altogether a difference is noticeable."

"Yes, we have great difficulty with girls of about 17 or thereabouts, for they require a shoe large as a full grown man. When they get older and they become settled, new boots made to order will be found too large, and only when the young ladies complain their new shoes are too big that we find the foot has undergone the change described. Then explanations have to be given, but the shoemaker doesn't like to say so much, for a woman as she grows older likes to be told that her foot is getting smaller."

"After 40 the feet of a woman grow to the fat and flabby state, and grows the trouble of the shoemaker has to state in explanation why the pair of shoes do not fit that the cause is the fact that her feet are getting larger."

"No, I don't think that cyclometers increase the size of a girl's foot. Try on two of our lady customers have us to make their new boots a larger, but this difficulty is got over making them 'full.' We have never heard the length."—Washington Star.

Books Boys Should Read.

Child life, like grown life, has its trials, and the refuge is in the imagination. Let the mind be exercised with the best books, and the escape will be holy land. The liking for works of imagination should then be cultivated as a normal growth, not killed as it is by the over-furnishing of the child with pleasure and an escape from the best works of the imagination are those most historical composition. make other times living and read are as little likely to mislead as a story is, which by its selections and omissions has as often been the handmaid of falsehood as of fact—history, which loves the mountain peaks and soars to the lowlands. In the great writers, always and everywhere, sinners up for judgment before a jury of peers of the realm, and righteous minds in some way not always pat us at first its reward. The writer the balance even. He has gone on evidence for us, and his decision clear as is that of the chief justice. What do we care what the Macbeth Scottish history was when Shakespeare has drawn the Macbeth of all the generations? The great writer is the source of emotions, passions, principles which wars and constitutional amendments are only the dry recorded record.—Professor Morse in Harper's Bazar.

Spinsters In Clover.

In Denmark there's a premium on spinsterhood. A celibacy insurance company has been founded, and between insurance policy and a husband a spinster's heart is rent with indecision. If the holder of a policy in the company is still unmarried at 40, she is considered immune and gets a life annuity. She marries before 40, she forfeits

everywhere to amonorate suffering. We cannot all be a Florence Nightingale or an Elizabeth Fry, or wear the silver cross of the "Sisters of Charity," dispensing comfort and healing, but the opportunity is often ours to help in some small way, and this we should never fail to do.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Graham Bread.—To make a very superior loaf of graham bread, take a cup of dough, when forming the dough into loaves in the morning. Beat it up with half pint lukewarm water, and half cup syrup. Add one cup white flour, and sufficient graham flour to form a stiff dough, firm enough to turn onto the kneading board. Knead it well. Place into a well-greased round tin, and allow it to rise until very light, when place in a steamer over boiling water, and cover the steamer closely. Keep the water boiling, until a broom splint thrust into the loaf will come out clear of dough. Then place in the oven for half an hour to dry and become a pale brown. This forms a loaf of very nutritious graham bread.

A New Salmon Salad.—Two cans canned salmon, two cans cabbage, chopped fine. Dressing: One-half teaspoon mustard, two eggs, one teaspoon salt, four tablespoons vinegar, one teaspoon sugar, four tablespoons butter. Separate eggs; beat yolks. Blend mustard, salt and sugar and add to yolks. Then add vinegar and butter. Cook in double boiler till thick, then cool. Beat whites till stiff; add to mixture, cutting them in lightly. Mix salmon and cabbage well and add dressing, again mixing well. Set in cold place till ready to serve. All measurements level.

Valentine Cake.—Crush one lb. almonds with one lb sugar, and three eggs. Mix these thoroughly and add twelve beaten eggs and half cup light cream. Beat until perfectly light. Line a cake pan with very thin paste fill nearly full with the almond preparation and bake in a slow oven. When cool frost with a light frosting and strew with finely cut almonds.

Orange Drops.—The rind and juice of one orange and a pinch of tartaric acid. Add confectioner's sugar until it is stiff enough to form into small balls the size of a small marble.

Ducks' Eggs. are better for pies than hens' eggs, making a firmer filling. Three eggs make a large pie. Beat thoroughly in a quart basin, have one pint boiling milk ready, pour over the beaten eggs, then stir in a tiny teaspoon salt, and quarter cup sugar. Have a deep pie tin, prick slightly the bottom crust, pour the hot custard in, grate nutmeg over the foaming, beady surface, and bake in a hot oven. Heat and swiftness are always needed in cooking of eggs.

Pork Chowder.—Take one and a half quarts green corn, one quart potatoes sliced, and two onions. Fry half lb salt pork, take out the scraps and fry the onions in the fat. Put the corn and potatoes in the kettle with seasoning in layers with the onions and fat, and a little flour sprinkled warm for the latter. Make a "drop" ter and boil slowly 20 minutes. Mix three tablespoons flour with a little milk, then add one and a half pints milk. Stir all in the boiling mixture. Have six crackers split and dipped in cold water and put them in. Put on the lid, boil once and serve.

NEW MAPLE DAINTIES.

Maple Mousse.—Whip one pint sweet cream dry, add to this one cup maple syrup, and one tablespoon powdered sugar. Flavor with vanilla. Beat all together, put in a covered mold and pack in ice with salt. Serve in glasses.

married, as one knows in England, woman to be a wife by the plain gold circlet on the fourth finger of her left hand. But he is not content merely to wear a ring as a symbol of his betrothal; he announces the fact to the world in general by having his fiancée's name printed beneath his own on his visiting cards as soon as the engagement is an accomplished fact.

SELF-CROWNED KINGS.

Colonies of People Who Have Followed Some New Belief.

One thousand miles north-west of Australia there is a little island which is entirely inhabited by vegetarians. The population consists of about one hundred people, who founded the little kingdom ten years ago. The king of the island is a Scotsman, who has been a vegetarian all his life, and started the little colony to prove his theory that people who live entirely on a vegetable diet are more healthy than those who eat meat.

In one of the two thousand small islands that form the Empire of Japan there is a little colony of opium-smokers. The people live very simply, and a few hours' work in the morning is sufficient to gain them a living from the rich land, which is roughly cultivated.

An English naval officer who visited the island a few years ago, said that the excessive indulgence in the drug had a frightful effect upon the inhabitants, and the average length of life was only twenty-six years.

Dotted about the world there are many little colonies of people who have followed some new religion. Twenty years ago a Lancashire man travelled about England preaching a religion of self-denial in all the affairs of life. His followers soon numbered nearly two hundred, and out of these eighty were chosen to found a new independent kingdom in an island near New Zealand. The followers of the new prophet were promised immortality and for a few years the colonists prospered. Then the leader died, and the disillusioned enthusiasts broke up the little colony.

SCAVENGER HEN.

"The eggs of a scavenger hen are not fit to be eaten," says Dr. J.H. Kellogg, writing in Modern Medicine. "My attention was called to this a number of years ago. A lady said she could not eat our eggs. She wanted 'sunflower eggs.' I asked her what she meant by that, and she said that an old German at home fed his chickens on sunflower seeds, and that the eggs were remarkably sweet. Some of the eggs were sent for, and this was found to be true. Eggs do partake of the nature of the food which has been eaten. When chickens are fed on dead calves, dead hogs, or other dead animals, their eggs will partake of the strong, rank flavors that they have swallowed with their food.

FARMING IN GERMANY.

Recent reports indicate that farming is conducted in Germany on more improved and scientific principles than anywhere else in the world. The German farmers employ less machinery but more chemistry. They pay very close attention to the fertilization of the soil. Yet with all their efforts, and all the advantages of their advanced science, they are unable to fully supply the demand of the population of Germany for bread-stuffs. They do supply seven-eighths of that demand, but the remaining one-eighth, which has to be imported from abroad, amounted in 1899 to more than 59,000,000 bushels of wheat alone.

and milk is given them. The pigs soon learn to eat and when ready to wean, which should be in 10 to 12 weeks, they will hardly miss the milk from the sows. They should be kept growing as rapidly as possible, and if intended for the butcher I would advise feeding a larger percentage of fat-producing food than if intended for breeding purposes.

My pigs to be kept for breeders are fed for growth, bone and muscle rather than for fat. Treated in this way they have given much better results than when fed a more fattening ration. I do not think exclusive corn diet gives the best results and would advise feeding some slop made from wheat middlings, ground oats or some similar feed. A run on clover, blue grass or other pasture is beneficial. I always give my hogs pure water, clean quarters and plenty of exercise. The sleeping places are disinfected regularly and I always try to keep the hogs and pens free from vermin. My herd has never been troubled with cholera or contagious diseases of any kind and is always in excellent condition.

SOIL DEPLETION.

If it is true, as it is without doubt, that the Great Creator has endowed the earth and the air with the most unexhausted supplies of fertility, then no precautions against soil exhaustion need be adopted by the farmer. It is true that under the prevailing systems of agriculture the lands after several years of cropping become depleted of their fertility to such an extent that diminished yield of farm crops is the general result.

A true system of agriculture will not only prevent this disastrous result, but will show a constantly increasing fertility and an increased yield and improved quality of all farm productions. The truth of this claim is clearly demonstrated in the healthy growth of timber forests which produce each season an increased growth over the former season, which requires an increased supply of fertility which is always afforded by the inexhaustible stores in the earth and air. The natural laws of production have only to be understood and followed to bring about these valuable and desirable results.

The farmer by conforming to natural demands may improve the productive capacity of his lands each season while increased yields with improved quality of crops will reward his intelligence and labor.

GRAIN WEEVILS.

It is said that the grain weevil has a natural dislike to salt, and that wheat or other grain stored in salt sacks was not touched by them, while that in other sacks in the same pile was badly infested and virtually ruined by weevils. If this is true it would be a simple matter to dip all grain sacks in brine and dry them before using, or perhaps to surround the grain bins with salted sacks. It is an experiment worthy of trial. It is cheaper and as easily tried as the bisulphide of carbon treatment, and we think would not injure the grain for seed or any other purposes. The grain does not absorb the salt, but it stands as a fence around it to repel the weevil.

A LIVING IN POULTRY.

There are scores of people who are making a good, comfortable living keeping 200 or 300 hens, producing eggs for market, raising the pullets each year and dressing and selling the cockerels. It does not require much capital for a start, but one should have enough to get through the summer and fall in easy circumstances and take into consideration

has drawn the Macbeth of all the tions? The great writer is the of emotions, passions, principles which wars and constitutional ments are only the dry recorded. —Professor Morse in Harper's B

Spinsters in Cover.

In Denmark there's a prent spinsterhood. A celibacy insurance company has been founded, and bet insurance policy and a husbandish maiden's heart is rent with in. If the holder of a policy in the is still unmarried at 40, she is erred immune and gets a life ann she marries before 40, she for policy and premiums. In Swe Norway there are several old homes, and at least one of the most attractive institution. wealthy man, dying more than 2 ago, left most of his fortune to maids among his descendants.

A superb home was built and ed and managed by salaried. Any old maid who can prove bl tionship to the founder of the in is entitled to a place in the hor has a private suit of rooms, a servant, private meals and is s no rules save such as ordinary havior demands.

The Guestroom.

The day has gone by when t has the pleasantest room in th Now the mother's room, and tl room occupy the favored parts, v desirable quarters are given to t ing room and the guest chamber young housewife in reply to a strance from her husband w chose for her own room the pri the house: "I may come to neighbor as myself, but I can ne to love her 365 times as well. should certainly have to do if this room to her use for the o that she will average in our ho year, while I should be living in desirable room the remaining 364

Table Linen.

It is almost as essential that t bed linen shall be properly lun that they shall be well washed. are allowed to dry out of shape, ing and pulling them straight we much more than use. Hang ta and sheets evenly across the li down. The warp threads are mu ger than the woof. If stretched ly lengthwise, the things will up the fold. Indeed, everything lasts longer if hung to dry so weight while wet comes mainly long way threads.

A Postmistress General

Few people have ever heard o mistress general, but one did ex long ago as the early part of t leventh century. The Countess G or Dorothea Krag as she was kn cially, was a Dane, and she fille fice of postmistress general in h land from 1703 to 1711. Her were somewhat crude, but fro have sprung the present postal that country, which are perhap, in the world.

Move Your Bed From the

Among the rules given by a p to promote longevity is one fo the placing of the bed against t says the Jacksonville Times-Ur Citizen. This is in accord w advice of another scientist, who strated some time ago that the air within a few inches of th the average bedroom, with no v but the window, is not disturbed draft.

Another Prophecy.

An assemblage of bloomer cl dined together on Jan. 1, 1851, York. Speeches were deliver prophecies made that the second century would witness the et ion of woman and the reform dress and that before the eight dreds had run out the petticoat universally shed. The prophecy been quite fulfilled.

50 or 700 chickens will eat a many dollars' worth of grain growing.

SHOULD BE KEPT DRY.
In no circumstances should calves, or fall calves for that, be allowed to stay out during weather. They should be in a barn or stable and provided plenty of dry bedding. If they owed to get wet, their feed will be increased, their coats become rough and they cease to grow. must be kept in a thrifty, healthy condition at all times.

Girls' Feet.
Is between the ages of 16 and 18. They have big feet," said a fashionable shoemaker, "and they are at such periods of their lives disposed to be fat and plump, but at 22 a remarkable change takes place. The foot then completely flattens, the flabbiness disappears, the foot becomes firmer, the muscular tendons get stronger and the become well set. Altogether a great change is noticeable.
We have great difficulty with girls at 17 or thereabouts, for then they are a shoe large as a full grown woman. When they get older and the feet are settled, new boots made on the last will be found too large, and it is then the young ladies complain that new shoes are too big that we know of has undergone the change just described. Then explanations have to be given, but the shoemaker doesn't mind too much, for a woman as she grows likes to be told that her foot is getting smaller.

er 40 the feet of a woman go back to fat and flabby state, and herein the trouble of the shoemaker, who state in explanation why the last shoes do not fit that the cause lies in the fact that her feet are getting bigger.

I don't think that cycling is the size of a girl's foot. True, one of our lady customers have asked me to make their new boots a shade smaller, but this difficulty is got over by the fact that the feet are getting larger."—Washington Star.

Books Boys Should Read.
Life, like grown life, has its trouble and the refuge is in the imagination. Let the mind be exercised in the books, and the escape will be into a world. The liking for works of the imagination should then be cultivated as a natural growth, not killed as a weed. It furnishing us with resources for escape and an escape from care, the works of the imagination are better than most historical composition. They other times living and real and little likely to mislead us as history, which by its selections and evasions as often been the handmaid of falsehood as of fact—history, which so the mountain peaks and so seldom the lowlands. In the great writings and everywhere, sin comes to judgment before a jury of the of the realm, and righteousness in some way not always patent to first its reward. The writer holds lance even. He has gone over the case for us, and his decision is as final as that of the chief justice, do we care what the Macbeth of the history was when Shakespeare wrote the Macbeth of all the generations.
The great writer is the student of emotions, passions, principles, of wars and constitutional amendment are only the dry recorded results. The great writer is the student of the human mind.

Splinters In Clover.
Denmark there's a premium on rhinoceros. A liability insurance company has been founded, and between an insurance policy and a husband a Danish woman's heart is rent with indecision. The holder of a policy in the liability insurance company, unmarried at 40, she is considered a life annuity. If she dies before 40, she forfeits her policy.

DISCOVERIES AT BABYLON.

THE SITE OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S PALACE FOUND.

German Explorers Hope to See the Very Wall on Which the Handwriting Appeared—The Hanging Gardens Also Thought to Be Identified.

The plan of the ancient city of Babylon is hanging in the work-shop of Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch, at the Assyrian Museum at Berlin. It is only a small chart, a foot square or so, with three great mounds marked on it, a longish open space to represent a board promenade, and the ground plan of an antique temple. To the left runs the Euphrates River, and all in between are earthen mounds, sand-hills, potsherds and the desolation of a sun-scorched panorama.

But what landmarks to the imagination are shown thereon! The mounds are Babil—the Gate of God; Kasr—the Palace; Amran-ibn-Ali—the Hill of Amran, son of Ali. Beneath the first, it is believed and almost ascertained, lie covered the Hanging Gardens of Semiramis; beneath the second lie the ruins of Nebuchadnezzar's palace and the very wall where the handwriting came forth; beneath the third, and now partially excavated from it, is the once famous

TEMPLE OF MERODACH.

the Great God of the Babylonians, type of the sun and symbol of spring.

Work at Babil, Dr. Delitzsch says, has been temporarily arrested owing to the greater interest of the excavations elsewhere, but the work going on at Kasr and at Amran-ibn-Ali has amply compensated for the stoppage. At Kasr they have laid bare the famous Street of Processions, broad and long, which ran along the outside of the king's palace, and at Amran-ibn-Ali they have identified Merodach's temple and cleared out several of its chambers.

Four important landmarks of ancient Babylon are now fixed points — the temple of the Goddess Nin-mach, the Goddess of Fecundity and mythical mother of Nebuchadnezzar; the Street of Processions, Im-gur-Bel, or the Great Wall of Babylon; and the temple of the Sun God Merodach, or Marduk. Inscriptions on stones found in situ put these identities beyond question. One inscription will serve as an example of all. On a stone of the pavement of the Street of Processions we read:

"Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, son of Nabopolassar, King of Babylon am I. This street of Babylon was built with art by me for the processions in honor of God Marduk, the Great Lord, with stone carved from the mountains. O, Lord Marduk, live forever!"

Certainly this is great progress to have made in two short years, and Dr. Koldeewey and his assistant, the Assyriologist Dr. Weisbach, must be congratulated on their so fruitful labor. They have greatly added, and will add, to the

INTEREST OF THE BIBLE.

It is a good deal to have pointed out the place along which streamed the tribes of the captivity, and the tributary kings bearing their offerings to Nebuchadnezzar, but how much greater will the interest be when there are laid bare to the eyes of twentieth-century travellers the very halls where the most renowned of all the Kings of Babylon sat to administer the realm that extended as far as Egypt, where Joachin, King of

navy has made enormous strides. Its first line is now composed of six battleships, including four of the most powerful of their class afloat. They are the Shiki-shima, Hatsuse, Asahi and Misa-Ka of 14,900 tons and 14,500 horse power, with speed of 18.5 knots. The only thing that can be said against them is that they are furnished with the now condemned Belleville boilers.

The other two battleships are the Yashima and Fuji-Yama of 12,500 tons, 14,100 horsepower and 19 knots speed. The six belong to the English Majestic class, but are more modern and have many improvements. They form a compact squadron in themselves superior to that of any other Power in the Far Eastern seas.

The armored cruisers number six and belong to one class in size, being of 9,250 tons, 19,000 horse power and 22.07 knots speed. Four of them, like the four great battleships, were built in England, the other two coming from Germany and France. The two latter have Belleville boilers. They all manoeuvre with great facility, and are little inferior in fighting value to battleships.

The protected cruisers number thirteen, ranging from 2,700 to 4,800 tons, with horse-power of from 6,100 to 15,000, and from 13.5 to 23 knots speed. Four are of the newest designs, and with their speed and armament form a valuable complement to the preceding armored cruiser squadron. Two, the Takasago and Yo-shimo, are of English build, and the latter by the rapidity of her fire did

GREAT EXECUTION

among the Chinese ships at the Yalu. The other two, the Kasagi and Chitose, are of American construction.

Of the other protected cruisers the only ones of European build are the Idzumi, formerly, the Chilean Esmeralda, constructed in England, and the Sai-yen, built in Germany and captured from the Chinese at the same time as the Chen-Yuen, coast defence ship, renamed the Chin-yen.

The Japanese have also a numerous destroyer and torpedo boat flotilla of the most modern build, the destroyers being twelve in number. Their gunboats and unprotected cruisers are now, of course, behind the age and fit only for coast guard and customs service among the islands.

The great feature of the Japanese fighting fleet is the equipment of the heavier rapid-fire guns in each ship. This is the result of the lesson of the Yalu, where the victory was largely due to the shower of projectiles thrown into the Chinese ships. In the event of Japan's finding herself at war with one of the European Powers it is questionable whether any of the squadrons now in the Far East could make head against the fleet the Japanese have created since 1894.

AN INGENIOUS BED.

Penny-In-the-Slot Machines Provide Bed for Sleepy Englishmen.

Penny-in-the-slot machines for sleepy people are being erected at railroad stations, theatres, parks, and in various places in England where there is space. The machine is 6 feet 2 inches high, and a little larger in girth than an ordinary weighing machine. When a penny is dropped in the slot a comfortable leather-covered couch comes out of the machine and falls into a horizontal position. It is provided with an adjustable wrap, so that the user can keep himself warm in cold weather. After the occupant gets off the couch it goes automatically into place and can only be brought down again by the insertion of another penny. It is believed the machine will be greatly appreciated at English railroad stations.

THEY BEAT OUT GERMANS.

ENGLISHMEN DRINK MORE BEER THAN THEY DO.

Drink Statistics of the Countries of the World Compared—France Has No Rival in Wine Consumption.

The latest Parliamentary return relating to the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages shows that the consumer of alcohol in the United Kingdom contributes a far larger share to the maintenance of the state than the consumer of any other country, says the London Daily Mail. He contributes, in fact, no less than thirty-six per cent, of the total national revenue. The consumer in the United States comes next with twenty-eight per cent., in France he contributes only nineteen per cent., and the Germans eighteen per cent.

Spirits contribute most to the revenue of the United Kingdom, as indeed they do in America, France, and Germany. Notwithstanding this, beer is the staple drink of the United Kingdom. Germany and the United States. We are wont to look upon the Germans as great beer drinkers, yet the yearly consumption in the Fatherland is only 27.1 gallons per head, as compared to the 31.9 per head consumed in the United Kingdom. The consumption in America is 33.0 per head, while in France it is only 5.5 per head.

France makes up for this in spirits, the annual consumption being 2.07 gallons per head. The United Kingdom and Germany come next with 1.03 and 1.86 gallons per head, while America, the home of the cocktail, only registers 0.92 gallon per head.

FRENCH DRINK LOTS OF WINE.

In the consumption of wine France has no rival. The statistics show 24.64 gallons per head, while in the United Kingdom, Germany and America the percentage is 0.41, 0.77 and 0.23 respectively.

France manufactures at home 80 per cent. of the whole of the wine she consumes. The United States produces as much as 85 per cent. at home, Germany no less than 62.2 per cent., while no wine whatever is produced in the United Kingdom.

Beer seems to be universally manufactured at home. In the United Kingdom 99.9 per cent. is home made, in France 98.8, in Germany 99.2, and in the United States 99.8. The United States manufactures 93.8 per cent of its spirits, while we only make 80.0 of ours. France and Germany manufacture 92.5 and 97.9 per cent respectively.

Looking further afield, it is interesting to note that, though in Australasia 94.0 per cent of the wine is produced in the colonies only 1.06 gallons per head is the average consumption for the last three years. Australasia seems to be very temperate, the annual beer consumption being only 10.6 gallons per head, and the spirit consumption 0.76. Canada's figures are even more remarkable, the annual consumption per head being only 0.08, 3.6, and 0.65 gallons in wine, beer, and spirits respectively.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND.

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Record of Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The late Mr. Robert Arthington,

own the Macbeth of all the generalizations. The great writer is the student of passions, principles, of wars and constitutional amendments only the dry recorded results. Editor Morse in Harper's Bazar.

Splinters In Clover.

Denmark there's a premium on rhod. A celibacy insurance company has been founded, and between an ice policy and a husband a Dane's heart is rent with indecision. holder of a policy in the celibacy unmarried at 40, she is considered immune and gets a life annuity. If tries before 40, she forfeits her annuity and premiums. In Sweden and y there are several old maids' and at least one of them is a attractive institution. A very y man, dying more than 200 years f most of his fortune to the old, among his descendants. perb home was built and furnished managed by salaried trustees. d maid who can prove blood relap to the founder of the institution led to a place in the home. She private suit of rooms, a private, private meals and is subject to s save such as ordinary good bedemands.

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e Your Bed From the Wall. ng the rules given by a physician e note longevity is one forbidding- ing of the bed against the wall, e Jacksonville Times-Union and . This is in accord with the of another scientist, who demon- some time ago that the layer of in a few inches of the wall of age bedroom, with no ventilator- window, is not disturbed by that

Another Prophecy.

semblage of bloomer clad ladies egether on Jan. 1, 1851, in New eeches were delivered and es made that the second half of ury would witness the emancipa- woman and the reform of her nd that before the eighteen hun- ad run out the petticoat would be ally shed. The prophecy has not ite fulfilled.

Assyriologist and his assistant, the Assyriologist Dr. Weisbach, must be congratulated on their so fruitful labor. They have greatly added, and will add, to the

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For this, however, we must be content to wait, meantime only according to the persevering explorers the praise and encouragement they richly merit, and the German people the credit they deserve for their generous support of the enterprise.

JAPAN'S SPLENDID NAVY.

A FORMIDABLE FLEET BUILT SINCE THE BATTLE OF THE YALU.

She Will Soon Have a Great Squadron in the Far East—Numbers and Sizes of the Vessels Composing Japan's Navy.

One of the most notable surprises of recent years has been the rise of Japan from a condition considered to be hardly civilized to the position of one of the great Powers of the world. In part this is due to the admirable organizations of her army and the exploits of her navy in the war with China. The Japanese fleet was handled then with an audacity and skill that startled professional observers all over the world.

The want of a sufficiently numerous fleet prevented Japan from retaining the fruits of victory, but her Government at once set to work to create a navy adequate for the purposes of Japanese policy. The result is seen in the splendid squadron which Japan will soon have assembled in the Far East.

At the battle of the Yalu, Sept. 17, 1894, which disposed of the Chinese squadron, the Japanese had eleven vessels aggregating 36,264 tons against twelve Chinese ships of 34,975 tons and four torpedo boats. The Chinese squadron comprised two armoureds, the Chen-Yuen and Ting-Yuen of 7,480 tons each, superior to any individual vessel of the Japanese squadron, the largest ships in which were three of 4,300 tons; the Matsu-shima, the flagship, the It-suku-shima and the Hashidate.

Their inferiority in armor protection was compensated for by their formidable armament, but they were not able to venture into close quarters with the

TWO CHINESE IRONCLADS.

and the Matsu-shima was so badly damaged that the Japanese Admiral had to transfer his flag during the action to the Hashidate. The net result of the fighting was that four of the Chinese ships were sunk and several captured, and three Japanese vessels were more or less seriously injured.

In the less than seven years that have elapsed since then the Japanese

at various places in England where there is space. The machine is 6 feet 2 inches high, and a little larger in girth than an ordinary weighing machine. When a penny is dropped in the slot a comfortable leather-covered couch comes out of the machine and falls into a horizontal position. It is provided with an adjustable wrap, so that the user can keep himself warm in cold weather. After the occupant gets off the couch it goes automatically into place and can only be brought down again by the insertion of another penny. It is believed the machine will be greatly appreciated at English railroad stations, where passengers have to wait many hours for trains. Doctors believe that it will be a great benefit to the health of the community. Much has been written lately about the rush and restlessness of modern English life, and this will tend to relieve that curse.

SAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

A Plant That Is Preventing Sand From Filling Up the Channels.

One of the problems which has given the management of Suez Canal much trouble is that of the sand that blows into it, adding to the dredging expenses. A considerable number of plants have been tried in the effort to fix the sands so that a comparatively small quantity would be blown into the canal. All of these plants have failed except one, which, it is now believed, will be quite effective in keeping the sand in place.

This large plant is the casuarina tree. It thrives in the southern hemisphere, and grows well on the sand banks that skirt the Suez Canal. It not only survives intense drought, but also excessive humidity, which is important, as the northern part of the canal is subject to inundations at some periods and droughts at other seasons of the year.

The roots of this tree penetrate the sand so deeply that they tap subterranean sources of water. Many of the trees planted twenty-five years ago have thrived so well in their new habitat that they are now over forty feet in height. All who have studied the problem of sand fixation are certain that this tree will offer important resistance to the movement of sand along the canal. Steps are being taken to plant it extensively.

CORONATION DAYS.

It is curious to note that sixteen out of the twenty-one English coronations that occurred between William Rufus and Elizabeth, both inclusive, were held on Sunday. For each of the exceptions there was some special reason. After the days of Elizabeth not a single coronation took place on a Sunday. James I. was crowned on Monday, July 25th, St. James's Day; Charles I., with that pathetic vein of religious mysticism which was one of his special characteristics, made particular choice of Thursday, February 2nd, the day of the Purification, for his anointing, and at the same time insisted on wearing throughout the day raiment that was snowy white in place of the Royal purple. It was this that gained him the name of the White King. The curious historical coincidence, is perhaps worth knowing that the day of the Purification when the White King was crowned was the very day of the nation's silent sorrow of 1901 over the remains of the purest of earthly Sovereigns, so appropriately known to thousands of her dusky subjects as the Great White Queen.

are even more remarkable, the annual consumption per head being only 0.08, 3.6, and 0.65 gallons in wine, beer, and spirits respectively.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND.

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Record of Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The late Mr. Robert Arthington, the "miser millionaire" of Leeds, specifically bequeathed £2,000 to the Free Church of Scotland for Indian missions.

Twenty-six per cent. of the entire population of the world lives under the Union Jack, nine per cent. under Russian rule, six under French, and nearly six under American.

Lord Roberts has said of the temperance movement that it has added what was equal to two battalions of the effective strength of the Indian army, or a gift of £40,000 a year.

There is, perhaps, no royal family in the world the members of which are so charitable, so genuine and discriminating in their charity as the members of the royal family of Britain.

The annual report of Vickers, Son & Maxim, ship-builders, officially states that the directors have never had any intention of proposing amalgamation with certain American firms.

Heaton Park, Manchester, the seat of the Earl of Wilton, has been purchased by the London syndicate for £240,000. It is proposed to convert a portion of the demesne into a residential part, and to devote other portions to tenements.

Sir William Huggins, who succeeds Lord Lister as president of the Royal Society, shares with Sir Joseph Hooker, a past president, the record of having received three of the society's gold medals—the Copley, which is the highest the society can give, the Rumford and the Royal.

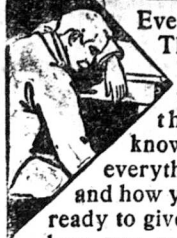
The Queen placed Lady Lockhart, the widow of the late commander-in-chief in India, among that limited body of distinguished ladies who wear the Cross of India. The Queen's sympathy with Lady Lockhart in her grief was very marked, and it caused the greatest satisfaction in India.

The greatest depth at which mining operations are carried on in Great Britain is 3,500 ft.—at the Pendleton Colliery, near Manchester. In the Lake Superior district this depth has been greatly exceeded, the Calumet and Hecla copper mine having a depth of 4,900 ft. At Mons, in Belgium, a colliery is being worked at a depth of nearly 4,000 ft.

BUTTER BY THE YARD.

In Cambridge butter is sold by the yard. For generations it has been the practice of Cambridgeshire dairy folk to roll their butter into lengths, each length measuring a yard and weighing a pound. Deftly wrapped in strips of clean white cloth, the cylindrical rolls are packed in long narrow baskets made for the purpose, and thus conveyed to market. The butter women who, in white linen aprons and sleeves, preside over the stalls in the market have no need of weights or scales for dispensing their wares. Constant practice and an experienced eye enable them with a stroke of the knife to divide a yard of butter into halves or quarters with almost mathematical exactness.

BLUES



Ever have them?

Then we can't tell you anything about them. You know how dark everything looks and how you are about ready to give up. Somehow, you can't throw off the terrible depression.

Are things really so blue? Isn't it your nerves, after all? That's where the trouble is. Your nerves are being poisoned from the impurities in your blood.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

purifies the blood and gives power and stability to the nerves. It makes health and strength, activity and cheerfulness.

This is what "Ayer's" will do for you. It's the oldest Sarsaparilla in the land, the kind that was old before other Sarsaparillas were known.

This also accounts for the saying, "One bottle of Ayer's is worth three bottles of the ordinary kind."

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address—

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

lie schools, and pointed out that the model school system, part of which President Loudon is so anxious to discard, is now being taken up by the most progressive educationists in the United States. In this connection, also, the latest report of Mr. John Seath, B. A., high school inspector, is worth noting. Mr. Seath, a veteran educationist, with exceptional opportunities for observation, comes out squarely for the practical in secondary education. After an examination of the German, Swedish, Russian, and United States systems, he gives it as his conclusion that the high schools must accommodate themselves to the practical tendencies of the age if they are to deserve and retain public confidence. Mr. Seath's report is lucid, exhaustive, and convincing. Although formerly a high school teacher and a specialist he refuses to make common cause with other high school specialists who are clamoring because modern tendencies may rob their phase of education of its prestige.

* * *

Small apology is due for an educational system which, though contrived a generation ago, had in it enough flexibility to keep fairly well abreast of the times. No system in human affairs is perfect at its inception. It takes time and experience to file and polish it. The educational system of Ontario has aimed always to give the greatest good to the greatest number, and any faults it may have sprang from the difficulty of the task it undertook. It is still a serviceable structure, and can be remodelled without tearing down. Criticism of the system just now is mainly directed towards secondary education for these reasons—President Loudon's convocation speech, Professor Watson's (Queen's) pamphlet, and the recent action of the Government in aiding the practical side of university education, both at Toronto and at Queen's College, Kingston. Events seem to indicate that whatever Prof. Watson thinks, Principal Grant, of Queen's, is a wise man, and will not run his head against modern conditions. He takes the grant to the School of Mines thankfully, because no man is shrewder than he in apprehending tendencies and in making use of them. On the other hand President Loudon kicks against the pricks. He takes the money for the mineralogical and geological departments of the University of Toronto, but he does it grudgingly. He complains that the "humanities"—that is, Latin, Greek, belles lettres, and so on—are slighted. It is a struggle between culture and utility, almost between practice and theory. In Germany, Russia, Sweden and the United States utility has conquered; in England utility rears a conquering head above the old tradition of classical knowledge. The pressure of circumstances makes these old and wealthy countries abandon, or at least modify, these old ideals. How much more ought this pressure to be felt in a new country. Ontario is a province with its resources largely undeveloped. What Ontario needs is, as Mr. Harcourt says, trained captains of industry. The educational system must tend to these necessities.

In these discussions, apparently university men like President Loudon and Professor Watson take one view; those connected with the public schools and many of those connected with the high schools—including Inspector Seath—take another. The attitude of President Loudon and Professor Watson is to be expected. Neither of them

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

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Pumpkin Seed—
Aloes—
Rhubarb—
Anise Seed—
Peppermint—
Elix. Carbonate Soda—
Warm Seed—
Clarified Sugar—
Mint—
Mint—
Mint—

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only; is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Napanee Express

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Just now a great deal of irresponsible criticism is being waged against the educational system of Ontario. The Opposition in the Legislature is always willing to seize on any murmur and fan it into an uproar. Their willingness is greater because Premier Ross was so long identified with the educational system that it is regarded, in a measure, as his creation. Consequently, they argue any fault in the system is a fault in the Ross Government, and therefore good political material. Several times during this last session Mr. Whitney delivered a few thunderbolts, and just as many times they fell short, because Mr. Whitney as far as educational matters are concerned, doesn't forge his own thunderbolts and doesn't understand what he is using. In other words, Mr. Whitney has no clear comprehension of the system and says only what he is told.

advocate of manual training and technical education. He emphasizes the value of a good knowledge of English, mathematics, and the sciences, the last including agriculture, and all being made practical. In his duties as high school inspector he has ample opportunity to learn the requirements of the country and the capabilities of the pupils. Having been a member of the Senate of Toronto University for ten years, he also knows what higher education needs. He has a broader horizon, too, than the university or high school men, who are interested in the continuance of so much language teaching as now exists in our high schools, and which is seeking a way into the public schools.

The stables at Milne's wood yard, Mill street, Belleville, were burned early Friday morning. Six horses perished in the flames. A large quantity of wood was also burned. The storehouse at John Finnigan & Son's carriage factory, closely adjoining, was partially destroyed. Finnigan's loss is \$1,400 and Milne's \$1,600. Incendiarism is suspected.

Cinnamon-Coated Pills.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a cinnamon drop, very small and delightful to take. One pill a dose, 40 in a vial for 10 cents. Their popularity is a whirlwind, sweeping competitors before it like chaff. No pain, no griping, no inconvenience. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—109

Nature Revolts Against High and it has set its seal to it by a man's ailment's the scourge of d. Eminent medical men until recent claim it a "no cure" disease, but American Kidney Cure has knocked them pet fallacy and has proved master of kidney disease in all its Relief in 6 hours. Sold by A. W. & Bro.—110.

Who is the home merchant? He man who helps to pay for the st which you walk; for the school in your children are educated; he l keep up the church in which you w lie is the man who builds a house enhances the value of your pr Every subscription paper that is has his name on it; he is the m cannot afford to swindle you. Self if nothing else would prevent this; h his share of good government, stay with you in sunshine or darkness, i of prosperity and adversity. These a few of the reasons why your pa should be given to the home mercha

Are You Haunted Day and Night? Mind and body racked and tortured for beddings, gloomy and dull, robbed "Divine restorer," sleep, appetite nerves shattered, generally debilitated. This is none too dark a picture for South American Nerve to obliterate set up in its stead the glowing tints of perfect health. Sold by Grange & Bro.—108

ANGLES AND JESTS

When the Price Is Paid.

measure, as his creation. Consequently, they argue any fault in the system is a fault in the Ross Government, and therefore good political material. Several times during this last session Mr. Whitney delivered a few thunderbolts, and just as many times they fell short, because Mr. Whitney as far as educational matters are concerned, doesn't forge his own thunderbolts and doesn't understand what he is using. In other words, Mr. Whitney has no clear comprehension of the system and says only what he is told.

In the Legislature discussion of educational problems has not been very intelligent, because Mr. Whitney and his colleagues were more anxious to make a noise than to investigate faithfully the merits or demerits of the system. The discussions in the Ontario Educational Association were, perhaps, a little better, because the teachers were on their own ground and had, at least, an empirical knowledge of the subject. As usual, the critics were more active in tearing down than in building up, and the only practical result of considerable fault-finding was the passing of a resolution recommending that the subjects of the high school entrance be divided into those of culture and those of precise knowledge—the latter carrying with them an examination, the former not. This recommendation, passed by a general meeting of the association, may be regarded as an endorsement of the action of the Government in emphasizing the practical side of the educational system. The criticism which went on in the various sections of the association must not be taken as final. The sections see little further than their own limits. It is only in the general meetings of the association that you get friction of opinion and a comprehensive view. Therefore, it is well to remember that the aggregate voice of the association is with the Government, whatever may have been said in the sections. It is also to be noted that such educationists as, in the nature of their duties, have had a chance to obtain a bird's-eye view of the system are thoroughly in accord with the practical policy of the Government. Mr. Tilley, inspector of model schools, read an excellent paper in which he upheld the present system, as helping to popularize the high school; incidentally, he demolished President Loudon's idea of beginning language study in the pub-

province with its resources largely undeveloped. What Ontario needs is, as Mr. Harcourt says, trained captains of industry. The educational system must tend to these necessities.

In these discussions, apparently university men like President Loudon and Professor Watson take one view; those connected with the public schools and many of those connected with the high schools—including Inspector Seath—take another. The attitude of President Loudon and Professor Watson is to be expected. Neither of them has been educated in our high and public schools; or, if either of them has, he is now thoroughly out of touch with their conditions. Both of them are cloistered scholars, and they fear lest, the tide of culture ebbing, they should be left high and dry on the shore. Professor Watson would have the languages begun in the public schools at 9 or 10 years of age, and presumably a considerable amount of time devoted to their study. President Loudon would have a pupil enter the high school at 9 or 10 years, and his program of preparation for the high school would be a meagre one compared with the present. President Loudon would have us emulate the German system. Professor Watson would have a system of our own, in which the ideal course would be that adapted for a theologian or a scholar. Neither of their proposals would suit Ontario. Most of our boys and girls never enter the high schools; most of the high school pupils do not remain more than two years. The proposals of these university men would suit only a condition like that of Germany, where the system is highly organized, and where the pupil devotes seven or eight years to the study of the languages. In twenty-five or fifty years, by which time a leisured wealthy class might develop, a system like President Loudon's or Professor Watson's might suit; but meanwhile the chief aim of education in this province must be to fit the student to earn a livelihood with the greatest economy of time in preparation.

Inspector Seath's position is being sadly distorted in the Conservative press. His report is a long one, and some phases of it, separated from their context, have been made texts for ingenious accusation against the Government. The fact of the matter is that Inspector Seath argues openly for a predominance of the practical in secondary education. He is a zealous

Danger Next Door.

Perhaps it's diphtheria, or scarlet fever. Keep your own home free from the germs of these diseases. Prevent your children from having them. You can do it with our Vapo-Cresolene. Put some Cresolene in our vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and let the vapor fill the sleeping room. Have the children sleep in the room every night, for it's perfectly safe, yet not a single disease germ can live in this vapor. Ask your doctor about it.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPOR-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A. Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange & Bro. Druggists, Napanee.



names. A large quantity of wood was also burned. The storehouse at John Finnigan & Son's carriage factory, closely adjoining, was partially destroyed. Finnigan's loss is \$1,400 and Milne's \$1,600. Incendiarism is suspected.

Cinnamon-Coated Pills.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a cinnamon drop, very small and delightful to take. One pill a dose, 40 in a vial for 10 cents. Their popularity is a whirlwind, sweeping competitors before it like chaff. No pain, no griping, no inconvenience. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—109

The popular Marks Bros. will next season conduct three shows, instead of two. These Perth boys started out first with one company. Their business has so increased that hereafter three Marks Bros.' companies will be on the road simultaneously. One show will be managed by "Alex." and "Joe" Marks, one by "Tom" Marks and the third by R. W. Marks.

Eczema Relieved in a day.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure this disgusting skin disease without fail. I will also cure Barber's Itch, Tetters, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. In from three to six nights it will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One application brings comfort to the most irritating cases. 35 cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—111

A western paper is the author of the following:—One-third of the fools in the country think they can beat the lawyer in expounding law, one-half think they can beat the doctor in healing the sick, two-thirds think they can beat the clergyman in preaching the gospel, and all of them know they can beat the editor running a newspaper. Every man to his trade is a safe maxim.

Indigestion Can't Stay where Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are arrayed against it. Thomas Smith, of Dover, Ont., says: "I am delighted with them—from almost the first time I have been entirely relieved of the pains of indigestion—I have the greatest confidence in the Tablets and heartily recommend them to any and every sufferer from stomach troubles." 35 cts. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—112

A newspaper man was asked, says an exchange, to publish an article roasting a citizen. "Certainly," he said to the caller. "What shall I say?" He was furnished with an outline of what was wanted, and wrote an article that was a scorcher. "That's splendid," exclaimed the friend, delightedly. "That's right; that will make his old hair crinkle!" "All right," says the editor. "Let me see—what are your initials?" Good heavens," said the citizen, "you are not going to sign my name to that?" "Why not," asked the editor? "I wouldn't have any one know that I had anything to do with that for the world; I cannot afford to get into a scrap with my neighbors." The editor smiled benevolently and said, "Why should I mix up in a scrap that does not concern me? Why should you expect me to assume the blame for the publication of an article to which you are afraid to sign your name?" The man stopped his paper and went away mad.

Catarrh, called an American disease, is cured by an American medicine, originated and prepared in the most catarrhal of American countries. That medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures radically and permanently, in that it removes the cause, cleansing the blood of scrofulous and all other impurities. It overcomes all the effects of catarrh, too, and builds up the whole system.

It wasn't a Missouri editor, but a printer's devil who was going through his first experience on "making up" forms. The paper was late and the boy got the galleys mixed. The first part of an obituary notice of an impecunious citizen had been dumped in the forms, and the next handful of type came off a galley describing a recent fire. It read like this: "The pall bearers lowered the body to the grave and as it was consigned to the flames there were few if any regrets, for the old wreck had been an eyesore to the town for years. Of course there was individual loss, but that was fully covered by insurance." The widow thinks the editor wrote the obituary that way because the lamented partner of her joys and sorrows owed him five years subscription.

Are You Haunted Day and Night Mind and body racked and tortured for bodings, gloomy and dull, robbed "Divine restorer," sleep, appetite nerves shattered, generally debilitated. This is none too dark a picture for South American Nerve to obliterate up in its stead the glowing tint of perfect health. Sold by Grange & Bro.—108

ANGLES AND JESTS

When the Price Is Paid. A big indemnity is what John Chinaman must pay. The price assures that he will not forget the proper way which he in future years should follow. His tendencies so rash. The nations now propose to balk. By gathering in his cash.

And who will pay this mighty price? The empress? Not at all. She'll have her rice and garments. Whatever may befall. Some Chinaman must feel the touch of fierce privation's pang. But we are certain of this much: It won't be Li Hung Chang.

It won't be any magdalen. Who life's enjoyment lacks. When the auctioneer's begin To clamor for the tax. But, oh, ye cooies, ere dismaged Ye sad and suffering doves, When that indemnity is paid, Prepare to hump your lives!

A Foolish Young Man.

Mother—Why, dear, what's the matter? Daughter—Geo-George asked me could—kiss me. "Well, my dear, George is a very young man, and we all know that very much in love with you." "Yee-es, but when he went an asked me of course I had to be ind and, sav 'n-o.' Boo, hoo, hoo!"

He Was One.

Snappy—That's what jars me. Snappy—What's that? Snappy—Oh, some people are nervousified to take things as they are, ways want to know the why and fore. Sappety—"That's so. I wonder wh-

Consumption

is, by no means, the dread disease it is thought to be in the beginning.

It can always be stopped in the beginning. The trouble is: you don't know you've it; you don't believe it; won't believe it—till you are forced to. Then it is dangerous.

Don't be afraid; but act at once to it quick—you can do it yourself and at home.

Take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and live fully every way.

This is sound doctrine whatever you may think be told; and, if heeded, save life.

If you have not tried it, see free sample, its agreeable taste surprise you. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings.

Bee Hives and Sections

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Orders Solicited.

FACTORY, Richard St., Napanee.

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SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
H. Fletcher
S ON THE
RAPPER
OF EVERY
TITLE OF
STORIA**

put up in one-size bottles only. It
bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell
else on the plea or promise that it
good" and "will answer every pur-
case that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

H. Fletcher is on
every
wrapper.

Revolts Against High Living
set it's seal to it by adding to
ment's the scourge of diabetes.
medical men until recently pro-
a "no cure" disease, but South
Kidney Cure has knocked down
fallacy and has proved itself
kidney disease in all its forms,
hours. Sold by A. W. Grange
10.

the home merchant? He is the
helps to pay for the street on
walk; for the school in which
children are educated; he helps to
the church in which you worship.
man who builds a house which
the value of your property.
scription paper that is passed
amo on it; he is the man who
ord to swindle you. Self interest
else would prevent this; he bears
of good government, stays right
in sunshine or darkness, in days
ity and adversity. These are but
reasons why your patronage
given to the home merchant.

A Haunted Day and Night?—
body racked and tortured by evil
gloomy and dull, robbed of that
estor, sleep, appetite gone,
attered, generally debilitated?
ne too dark a picture for great
erican Nerve to obliterate and
stead the glowing tints of the
erfect health. Sold by A. W.
Bro.—108

GLS AND JESTS.

Come With the Crowd



EARLY BUYERS GET THE PICK
We Offer on Saturday and as long
as they last,

A Great Bargain in Fine Wash Dress Goods

A manufacturers lot of sample pieces. 160
patterns to select from—No two alike—Many pieces
with only enough for one dress pattern—Fine
Organdie Muslins—lovely Dimities—and printed
foullards—not a piece but is worth 25c. many worth
30c., our price 15c. the yard.



SUMMER MILLINERY—

Some specially new things ready for Satur-
day.

Our milliner has been at the summer opening and
has brought back a lot of the latest stylish show-
ings.

50 Trimmed Hats \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50
real beauties.

Trimmed sailors 25c. 39c. 45c. 50c.

DRESS GOODS SERVICE

Of all the good wear-
ing materials now
on the market none perhaps equal the Estamine coating serges
(hard finish) now showing. A splendid range of these useful
stuffs from 25c. to 90c. the yard.

We ask you to see our leader this week at 50c. It is better
than many at 70c. Bring a sample and compare.

DRESS GOODS REMNANTS

After a busy
season there is
bound to be remnants—just as good as if cut off the piece. but be-
cause they're the last we cut the price—a big tableful for
Saturday.

SATURDAY AND NEXT WEEK—

150 yards Navy Serge for boys wear
25c. the yard.

500 yards Moleskin black Cotton Tweeds at 10c., splendid
for boys wear—Men's shirts—or Ladies' working dresses—10
good patterns to choose from.

FOR MEN AND BOYS—

Heavy everyday shirts, 25c., 35c., 44c., 50c.
Fine shirts, 50c., 69c., 75c., 90c.

Regatta shirts with collars attached, 50c., 75c.
Regatta shirts separate collars, 50c., 65c., 75c.

1000 new ties in last week, the best lot we have yet shown

Beauties 19c., 25c., 35c.

Men's Seamless feet black socks, 10c. a pair or three pair
for 25c.

Men's Ready-made Suits \$4.50, \$5.75, \$7.25, \$10.00.
Boys' Suits \$2.75, \$4.00, \$3.25, \$4.25, \$5.00.

LADIES' WRAPPERS 90c. \$1.00. and \$1.35., these are
special value. Ladies' made up white Cotton Underwear here at
prices not bettered anywhere, and an assortment equal to the
large city displays.

Don't forget the Parasol Bargains.

Don't forget this is the place for Curtains, Art Blinds,
Curtain Poles and floor oil cloths.

We will cash your cheese checks—Butterick patterns for sale.

The Hardv Dry Goods Co

NOTICE—TUITION.

Mrs. Jarvis is prepared to take Pupils in
Music and French. Terms on application.

NOTICE—NURSING.

Miss Grasswell is prepared to undertake
monthly nursing at shortest notice. Apply at
MRS. STEVENS, over Dominion Bank. Refer-
ences, Dr. Vrooman and Dr. Leonard.

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN
the Leonard Block, in the town of Napa-
nee, now occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods
establishment. Possession any time after
March 1st, 1900. Apply to

ALFRED KNIGHT.

DEROCHE & MADIEN

Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Con-
veyancers, Notaries Public, etc.

Office—Grange block,

Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rates
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 5.1v J. H. MADDEN

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE ———
12 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General
Hos i al.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 5.1v

HERRINGTON & WARNER

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Office—Warner Block, East-st. Napanee. 5y

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Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,
21-6m Napanee.



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C. H. WARTMAN, D.D.S.

Graduates of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons of Ontario, and graduate of Toron-
to University.

OFFICE—LEONARD BLOCK,

Visits made to Tamworth the first Mon-
day in each month, remaining over Tuesday.
Rooms at Wheeler's Hotel.

All other Monday C. D. Wartman will be in
Yarker
Napanee office open every day.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.

Dundas Street, Napanee.

H. HUNTER, Prop.

This commodious hotel is centrally situated
Having every convenience for the travelling au-
business public. Large yard and sheds for
farmers.

Good table, best of wines liquors, and ciga-
The comfort of guests is made a first con-
sideration.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,300,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,300,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
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DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

ou Haunted Day and Night?—
d body racked and tortured by evil
gs, gloomy and dull, robbed of that
restorer," sleep, appetite gone,
shattered, generally debilitated?
none too dark a picture for great
merican Nerveine to obliterate and
its stead the glowing tints of the
perfect health. Sold by A. W.
& Bro.—108

NGLES AND JESTS.

When the Price Is Paid.
Big indemnity is what
John Chinaman must pay.
He price assures that he will not
Forget the proper way
Which he in future years should walk.
His tendencies so rash
He nations now propose to balk
By gathering in his cash.

And who will pay this mighty price?
The empress? Not at all.
He'll have her rice and garments nice
Whatever cost befall.
The Chinaman must feel the touch
Of fierce privation's fang,
It will be certain of this much:
It won't be Li Hung Chang.

He won't be any mandarin
Whose life's enjoyment lacks
The author's begin
To clamor for the tax;
At, oh, ye coxies, cease dismayed,
Ye sad and suffering elves,
Hence that indemnity is paid,
Prepare to hump yourselves!

A Foolish Young Man.

—Why, dear, what's the mat-
ter—Geo-George asked me if he
kiss me.
—My dear, George is a very nice
man, and we all know that he is
in love with you."
—Yes, but when he went and—
and of course I had to be indignant
—"n-o." Boo, hoo, hoo!"

He Was One.

—That's what jars me.
—What's that?
—Oh, some people are never sat-
isfied with things as they are, but al-
ways want to know the why and where-
fore.
—That's so. I wonder why it is?

Assumption

no means, the dreadful
e it is thought to be—
beginning.
an always be stopped—
beginning. The trouble
I don't know you've got
I don't believe it; you
believe it—till you are
to. Then it is danger-

It's not be afraid; but attend
quick—you can do it your-
self at home.

See Scott's Emulsion of
Liver Oil, and live care-
fully every way.

Science is sound doctrine,
never you may think or
feel; and, if heeded, will
save.

Have not tried it, send for
sample, its agreeable taste will
convince you.
J. T. & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto.
Bottle and \$1.00; all druggists.

special value. Ladies' made up white Cotton Underwear here at
prices not bettered anywhere, and an assortment equal to the
large city displays.
Don't forget the Parasol Bargains.
Don't forget this is the place for Curtains, Art Blinds,
Curtain Poles and floor oil cloths.
We will cash your cheese checks—Butterick patterns for sale.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.
CHEAPSIDE, NAPANEE.

A PEARL FROM A KING.

The Bunko Game That Was Played
by a Fiji Monarch.

The King—You Merican, you, you?
I—yes, your majesty, I am glad to say
that I am an American citizen.
"Ya, halajaa ku Fiji?" (How do you
like Fiji?)
"Yes, your majesty, I am most pleased
with this beautiful island. Like the other
islands of the south sea, it is an earth-
ly paradise."
"You ketch him bacoco?" (tobacco.)
"Yes, your majesty (deferentially), I
have plenty of tobacco—some fine old Vir-
ginia leaf. Maybe your majesty would
like some?"
"You give me bacoco, I give you my
pearl."

A pearl from a king! The deal was
closed. Immediately I dispatch a man to
the but where my trunk reposed and told
him to bring me all the tobacco he could
find. But surely there was not sufficient
for a king's pearl, a priceless jewel! I
tried to demur—to change his majesty's
mind—but he would not have it other-
wise. Presently the man returned with
three large boxes of long cut and a bunch
of Manila cigars which I had bought for
noth extermination. The lot would have
brought about \$4 in the Fiji market, and
I reluctantly passed it over to his majes-
ty, who took it with that cry of delight
that comes only from the breast of the
poverty. Then he muttered some unin-
telligible words in the Fiji dialect and
from the deep confines of his coat brought
forth a thin ball of cotton. He unrolled
it with a particular caution and picked
up the pearl—white, dainty, supreme. He
held it between his thumb and forefinger
for a moment of admiration and then,
with uncovered head, placed it in my
outstretched hand.

I shall never forget how, many months
later, when I landed in London, I went
to the purser and got my cherished pearl
from his strong box. I was going to have
it mounted as a pin. I shall never, never
forget how the jeweler listened to my
story, clapped a magnifying glass to his
eye, looked at it closer and closer and
closer, and then said in a tone that pierced
my heart:

"My boy, this isn't a pearl. It's a fish's
eye!"—Robert Mackay in Success.

THE "PIGTAIL" IN CHINA.

Certain Sects Believe It Is Essential
to Salvation.

Every one knows how sacred a cue or
"pigtail" is to John Chinaman. To lose
his cue is almost as bad as to lose life
itself. Should a Chinaman return to
China without his cue he would become
an object of scorn and derision.

Dress, like other things, undergoes its
change in China, but the style of the
pigtail has remained the same for cen-
turies and is handed down from parent to
child without fear of change.

For many years prior to 1644 the na-
tive emperors of the Chinese dynasty
compelled their subjects to wear long
hair over the whole head and to twist it
into a tuft or coil. The first emperor of
the Manchoo dynasty, who ascended the
throne in 1644, determined to make the
consul of Manchuria the token of the
submission of the Chinese of the entire

country to his authority.

Shortly after his accession to the
throne he ordered his subjects to shave
all the hair from their heads except on
the crown and to allow the hair on that
particular part to grow long and dress
it according to the traditional custom of
Manchuria.

This proclamation was received with
universal disapproval, except in Man-
churia. But it had to be obeyed. Final-
ly the custom prevailed throughout the
length and breadth of China, and the
style then adopted as a duty is worn now
by choice. "So much a long communion
tends to make us what we are."

As a reward for punctuality and obe-
dience those who were first to conform
with the new capillary rule were award-
ed a tael of silver. In such reverence
has the pigtail come to be held that cer-
tain sects believe that they cannot be
saved without the aid of the pigtail.
They believe that after death Confucius
will lift them by their pigtails into the
regions of celestial bliss. Consequently
no pigtail, no salvation. Is it any won-
der, then, that John Chinaman sticks to
his cue? It is the Jacob's ladder by
which he will make his ascent into
heaven.

She Understood.

When they came on the car the other
day, everybody wondered what made the
small girl look so queer. A nice looking
man was leading her by the hand, and
she would have been nice looking, too, if
it hadn't been for her bonnet. It was the
strangest bonnet seen in many a day. A
deep and full ruffle fell into the child's
eyes, while a stiff, shelflike projection
stretched out over her neck. She was un-
comfortable, and the man was oblivious.
After awhile a plump and comfortable
mother of two could endure it no longer.
She leaned across the car and said some-
thing to the man, who began to smile.
He untied the bonnet and put it on the
other side up. The ruffle developed into
a little cape and the shelf into a poke
bonnet, and the transformation was com-
plete.

"You see, her mother wasn't around,
and I"—he began.
"Of course you did," smiled back the
mother of two.

A Practical Parent.

"No," said Mr. Comrox gently, "I
haven't the slightest objection to your
asking my daughter to marry you."
"Thank you!" exclaimed the young
man with a tittle, but no cash.
"You go ahead and ask her," he pro-
ceeded thoughtfully. "I won't interfere.
I have given her a good education and
taught her to read the newspapers, and if
she doesn't know enough to say 'No,'
why she doesn't deserve any better luck."

A Clever Landlord.

Terry—The landlord of the Phillupp
made a good thing out of that banquet
last night.

Terry—So?

Terry—Yes. You see, it was given out
that Slyghter was going to make an after
dinner speech. Thinking about it wor-
ried Slyghter so much that he could eat
little or nothing, and the others so dread-
ed the infliction that it quite spoiled their
appetites.

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Dead at the Wheel.

On one of her voyages the sealing
schooner Arietis was cruising about 200
miles off the coast of British Columbia
when she sighted a dismasted ship. The
Arietis bore down upon the derelict, and
as she got near enough a man was seen
on board grasping the wheel and appar-
ently steering the craft. No other sign
of man was seen on the ship. The man
at the wheel was hailed, but returned no
answer—just stood there grasping the
spokes of the wheel and looking straight
ahead.

A boat was lowered and the mysterious
ship boarded. When they came close to
the man at the wheel, they saw with hor-
ror that he was dead and had evidently
been dead for many days. The ship,
which was named the General Siglin,
had sailed from San Francisco for Alas-
ka. She had clearly been dismasted in a
gale and then abandoned by her crew.
The captain had refused to leave the
ship, and, finding his strength failing, he
had lashed himself to the wheel and lit-
erally died at his post, steering his craft
for hundreds of miles, with hands that
held the wheel in as firm a grip as when
alive.

Being Looked Over by Tom's Sister.

It was in an elevator of a certain
Broadway store that this glimpse of life
was given. Two typical New York girls,
tailor made, violets, small hats on top of
hair drawn high and softly puffing out all
around, swept in and exchanged confi-
dences in this highly appropriate place.

"I'm going to have little Simpkins in to
make me a silk petticoat," said one, evi-
dently referring to a seamstress.

"She can't make a silk petticoat," dis-
dainfully exclaimed the other.

"Oh, bother," returned the first. "She
can make something that looks like one,
and I haven't got a decent petticoat to
my name. If you think I'm going down to
see Tom's folks and have his sister look
all through my things without having a
new silk petticoat you're mistaken. It
wouldn't matter about you, but I'm to be
one of the family, and I know what that
girl is. If she saw a rip in one of my
things I verily believe she'd try to break
it all off between Tom and me. Come,
let's have a chocolate."

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE A NICE STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHES.

Tweeds, Suitings, Worsteds and Overcoatings, to select from, and respectfully solicit a call from intending purchasers, as we will sell you the above at from 10 per cent to 20 per cent less than they can be bought elsewhere in town.

Orders for Suits or Overcoats promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,
No. 19 Taking effect July 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.				Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.							
Stations		Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations		Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve	Tweed	0	6 30	.....	8 05	Lve	Deseronto	0	6 45	.....	.....
	Stoco	3	6 38	.....	8 15		Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	.....	.....
	Larkins	7	6 50	.....	8 30	Arr	Napanee	9	7 15	.....	.....
	Maribank	13	7 10	.....	8 50	Lve	Napanee	9	7 40	11 45	4 30
	Erinsville	17	7 25	.....	9 05		Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 00	4 00
	Tamworth	20	7 40	2 00	4 15		Newburgh	17	8 10	12 15	5 00
	Wilson	24	.....	.....	.....		Thomson's Mills	18	.....	.....	.....
	Enterprise	26	00	2 16	4 35		Camden East	19	8 18	12 25	5 15
	Mudlake Bridge	28	.....	.....	.....	Arr	Yarker	23	8 30	12 37	5 25
	Moscow	31	8 13	2 30	4 47	Lve	Yarker	23	8 55	12 38	5 35
	Galbraith	33	.....	.....	.....		Galbraith	25	.....	.....	.....
	Yarker	35	8 25	2 42	5 00		Yarker	25	.....	.....	.....
Arr	Yarker	35	9 00	2 43	5 25		Mudlake Bridge	30	9 07	12 50	5 45
Lve	Camden East	39	9 10	2 55	5 40		Enterprise	32	9 20	1 10	5 57
	Thomson's Mills	40	.....	.....	.....		Wilson	34	.....	.....	.....
	Newburgh	41	9 25	3 05	5 50		Tamworth	38	9 40	1 30	6 20
	Napanee Mills	43	9 40	3 15	6 00		Erinsville	41	9 55	.....	6 30
Arr	Napanee	49	9 55	3 35	6 15		Maribank	45	10 10	.....	6 45
Lve	Napanee	49	.....	.....	.....		Larkins	51	10 35	.....	7 01
	Deseronto Junction	54	.....	.....	6 55		Stoco	55	10 50	.....	7 15
	Deseronto	58	.....	.....	7 10	Arr	Tweed	58	11 05	.....	7 25

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.						
	Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6		Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve	Kingston	0	.....	.....	4 00	Lve	Deseronto	0	6 45	.....	.....
	G. T. R. Junction	2	.....	.....	4 10		Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	.....	.....
	Gluevale*	10	.....	.....	4 33	Arr	Napanee	9	7 15	.....	.....
	Murvale	14	.....	.....	4 45	Lve	Napanee	9	7 40	11 45	4 30
Arr	Harrowsmith	19	.....	.....	5 00		Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 00	4 00
	Sydenham	23	.....	.....	5 00		Newburg	17	8 10	12 15	5 00
	Harrowsmith	23	8 10	.....	5 00		Thomson's Mills*	18	.....	.....	.....
	Enterprise	26	.....	.....	5 10		Camden East	19	8 18	12 25	5 15
Arr	Yarker	26	8 35	.....	5 15	Arr	Yarker	23	8 30	12 37	5 25
Lve	Yarker	26	9 00	2 43	5 25	Lve	Yarker	23	8 45	.....	5 35
	Camden East	30	9 10	2 55	5 40		Frontenac*	27	.....	.....	.....
	Thomson's Mills*	31	.....	.....	.....	Arr	Harrowsmith	30	9 00	.....	6 0
	Newburgh	32	9 25	3 05	5 50		Sydenham	34	.....	.....	6 15
	Napanee Mills	34	9 40	3 15	6 01	Lve	Harrowsmith	30	9 05	.....	.....
	Napanee	40	9 55	3 35	6 15		Enterprise	32	9 15	.....	.....
Arr	Deseronto Junction	45	6 55		Gluevale*	39	9 25
Lve	Deseronto	49	7 10	Arr	G. T. R. Junction	47	9 45
							Kingston	49	10 00

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of George Joyce, of the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 129 that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said George Joyce who died on or about the 28th day of February A. D. 1901, are requested on or before the

15th Day of May, A. D. 1901,

to send by post prepaid or deliver to John English, of the town of Napanee, Solicitor for the executor of the said estate of the said deceased, their christian and common addresses and descriptions and full particulars of all their claims and the nature of the security if any held by them duly verified.

And further take notice that after the last mentioned date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and the said executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

JOHN ENGLISH,

Solicitor for the executors.

Dated at Napanee this 3rd day April A. D. 1901.

NO NEED TO WORRY.

A Darksy Philosopher Explains How to Live Easily.

A gentleman who has the management of a business that requires a large number of negroes said to one of his employees recently, "Sam, the colored people are a wonderful people, are they not?"

It was dinner time, and Sam looked up from his tin dinner kettle and replied: "Yes, sah. They can get 'long with less money and have more loafing time than any people I know of. They are a heap better than white folks. They don't have anything to worry them. You know, boss, colored people get their eating for almost nothing, and, if they don't drink whisky, a little money goes a long way with them. If a colored man has friends around town, he can always get a good dinner, a regular white man's dinner, for nothing. White folks don't object to their cooks giving a colored man his dinner occasionally, and if he has a few acquaintances who cook he gets on very well in the eating line. Of course some colored men have to 'keep house,' but that don't always prevent them from going around and don't make living cost much, because his old woman, if he has one, takes in washing or does other things to help along. And, boss, you know, colored men get along just as well single as married or married as single."

"Yes, sah, the colored folks are a wonderful people. Anybody's clothes fits them. Your clothes will fit me. A colored man with your clothes on and with

Lame for Two Years

It is not necessary for a man to meet with an accident to become lame or otherwise physically impaired. Friends of Mr. Samuel Donaldson, Pittsburg, Postmaster at Dufferin, Ont., postoffice, have wondered for some time what could be the matter with



Mr. S. DONALDSON. him, and when told that his crippled condition was due to rheumatism, could hardly believe it. But such was the case, however. Mr. Donaldson was lame with rheumatism for two years, and during that time suffered internal pain and experienced the greatest difficulty in getting out of a rig. Mr. Donaldson used liniments and mixtures of all kinds to no purpose. At last he tried Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure on the suggestion of a friend, who had been cured of a similar complaint, and after taking one bottle of this wonderful preparation the pain disappeared, and now he is as well as ever.

Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure is put up in 50 cent bottles, containing ten days' treatment. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicine. The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

God and man as there is today. The "good old times" compare about as favorably with these times as a tallow candle with an electric light.—Good House-keeping.

Feline Altruism.

I once had a cat which always sat up to the dinner table with me and had his napkin round his neck and his plate and some fish. He used his paw, of course, but he was very particular and behaved with extraordinary decorum. When he had finished his fish, I sometimes gave him a piece of mine. One day he was not to be found when the dinner bell rang, so we began without him. Just as the plates were being put around for the entree puss came rushing up stairs and sprang into his chair, with two mice in his mouth. Before he could be stopped he dropped a mouse on to his own plate and then one on to mine. He divided his dinner with me, as I divided mine with him.—St. James Gazette.

An Important Role.

McJigger—How did you like the new play?

Thingumbob—I thought Miss Sadie Blagore had entirely too much to say.

McJigger—Was she in it? Why, I didn't even know she had gone on the stage.

Thingumbob—She was in one of the boxes with a party the night I was there.

An Imitative Woman.

Mrs. Wigg—That odious widow, the hateful thing, has gone and got a dress made exactly like mine.

Mrs. Wagg—That's nothing. She's trying to marry my husband's twin brother.

—Philadelphia Record.

ANECDOTE OF LINCOLN'S

How the News Was Received
Gay Party on Shipboard

In the lobby of a hotel discussing the effect of the assassination of President Lincoln on the close of the civil war and the reconstruction of the south. They finally upon opinion that, while his death materially affected the closing days of the policy of the government, it had been different during the reconstruction period had Lincoln lived. That the southern states would have been required to submit to "gers."

This conversation recalled to anecdote connected with the death of Lincoln that probably been published. Inasmuch as and stripes were hauled down at 12 o'clock during the rebellion at Fort Mifflin in Charleston harbor, it was raised there first at the same with much pomp and ceremony and many of the country's representatives were invited to meet at to be taken south on a government to participate in the ceremony at Charleston the flag was to, to the top of the pole amid enthusiasm. This was on April the day that Lincoln was killed theater by Wilkes Booth. The evening, while the vessel was coast of Virginia and about south of Fortress Monroe, the ty, with two exceptions, was at the cabin.

The nation's great men were of spirits. The rebellion was fog of war had lifted and the again over Sumter. Toasts were drunk amid rosy visions of peace and greatness. While the thing on in the cabin the captain and a prominent merchant were walking the upper of them called attention to an ing ship, and they both notice captain was standing on his bridge in hand, with the evident speaking to them. When the were abreast, he called through "President Lincoln was assassinated by Ford's theater last night by John Booth." The Baltimore merchant directly went below, and from of the companionway repeated nouncement. The effect on the was electrical. Supreme court United States senators and a tives, members of Mr. Lincoln and governors of states were stricken. Many burst into tears not broke up in confusion and ties of the nation's leaders found corners or paced the deck and the situation.

MARKED HIS UNIFORM

Major Brown Did It His Own Way
For the Lieutenant

Major Brown of the old Fir was given to what his fellow used to call "periodical eccentricity." When the eccentricity struck took the form of a fixed idea to sit in his quarters with no save something made of earth a much smaller object made. When the major was eccentric dared go near him save Aaron cook, for the major had habit of shooting his gun around and head of an intruder, and was no respecter of rank—that he was eccentric. One day he ed at Fort Dodge to join a low from West Point. He had signed to Major Brown's stripping lieutenant reported, bound, to the commanding officer and then started, as equal bound, to report to his troop Major Brown. The command did not dare to tell the young major was, that day eccentric did tell him that there was no necessity of reporting to his commander then, and he might nu

ed, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of all their claims and the nature of the security if any held by them duly verified.

And further take notice that after the last mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

JOHN ENGLISH,

Solicitor for the executors.

Dated at Nanpess, this 30th day of April A. D. 1901.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Hamilton Ausley, late of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, gentleman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 129, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Henry Hamilton Ausley, who died on or about the 15th February, A. D. 1901, are requested on or before the

1st DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1901,

to send by post repaid or deliver to B. S. O'Loughlin, of the Village of Yarker, the executor of the said estate of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of all their claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and the said executor will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

JOHN ENGLISH,

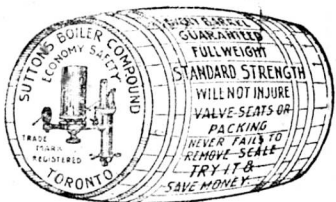
Solicitor for the Executor.

Dated at Nanpess, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1901.

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Save it by removing the incrustation. Give a long life to your Steam Boiler, Valves, Steam Pipes, etc., which is sure to be done by the use of

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The recent rains have delayed farm work a week, but will be very beneficial as far as pasture is concerned.

well in the cating line. Of course some colored men have to 'keep house,' but that don't always prevent them from going around and don't make living cost much, because his old woman, if he has one, takes in washing or does other things to help along. And, boss, you know, colored men get along just as well single as married or married as single.

"Yes, sah, the colored folks are a wonderful people. Anybody's clothes fits them. Your clothes will fit me. A colored man with your clothes on and with his shoes blacked looks just as well as a white man with a new \$75 suit. He don't mind wearing any white man's clothes, never mind what his size is. They will fit or he will make them do so.

"Then, boss, you know a colored man can sleep anywhere." He don't want a bed. He can lie right down here and sleep. This plank is good enough for me. And you know the colored man, if he is civil and handy, can get lots of good things from white people for nothing. I mean from people down this way. I don't know how it is in the north or up the country. I ain't got a thing on me now that cost me a cent.

"Yes, boss, colored people is the Lord's people. He takes care of them. If a colored man don't get along in the world better than a white man, it is his own fault. The colored man, sah, is just what you say of him, 'a wonderful man.' If he works a little, he can sleep in the sunshine and almost wait for the victuals to come to him."

HE HAD THE "SIGN."

Though Not a Member of a Fraternal Organization.

"See that man ahead of us?" inquired a prominent Washington physician of a reporter as they were walking down F street. "Well, he has got the 'sign.'"

A young man about 30 just ahead was pointed out by the physician. He appeared in average normal health, though slight in form. As he turned his head his eyes were deep and sunken and his features drawn and pinched.

"Watch him," continued the physician, "and see if you can detect the 'sign,' for he is a sufferer from paresis and all paretics have a 'sign' peculiar to each individual. Don't you observe that motion? No? Well, every few minutes you will see him wiggle nervously the first three fingers of his right hand as the arm is extended at his side and then quickly raise the same hand and tap or rub his right cheek with a little tattoo with the same finger in the same place on the same cheek always.

"Never will he vary this motion, and he will repeat this one 500 times a day. He will always do it when he thinks others are observing him, and, as we overtake and pass him, you will notice that he will at once detect my glance and will repeat the sign again spasmodically.

"Every paretic has a 'sign' different from every other victim of this peculiar and unusually fatal disease. With some it will be the mumbling in an undertone or aloud of a certain word or phrase. Others will have a motion such as rubbing an ear, touching or tapping the face in one way or in one particular spot. Some will draw the muscles of the face in an odd and distinguishable manner, while I knew of one paretic who would move the scalp backward and forward in a manner observable with monkeys. Whatever the 'sign' may be, it is concurrent with every case of paresis."

Those "Good Old Times."

Grant, if you think, that this is an age of shoddy, of popular intellectual superficiality, of blind social antagonism, of selfish warfare and of aggressive materialism, nevertheless this world is not "all a fleeting show," whatever Diogenes, Schopenhauer, Calvin, Moore and the rank and file of pessimists in prose and verse may say to that effect. On the contrary it is a very desirable world, and this is the very best age that has ever come to the children of men. There has never been a time in human history when there was so much enterprise, knowledge, wisdom, heroic self sacrifice and love to

Thingumbob—She was in one of the boxes with a party the night I was there.

An Imitative Woman.

Mrs. Wigg—That odious widow, the hateful thing, has gone and got a dress made exactly like mine.

Mrs. Wagg—That's nothing. She's trying to marry my husband's twin brother. —Philadelphia Record.

The Strenuous Weed.

Jones—You don't mean to say you have already got away with all the cigars your wife gave you for Christmas?

Smith—That's what. I used my bicycle pump about getting the smoke through them and in that way worked them off quite readily and without tiring myself much.

Called Down.

Mrs. Jason—What is that you are trying to sing, for the land's sake?

Mr. Jason—"The Lighthouse by the Sea."

Mrs. Jason—Well, if you expect me to get the washin ever done, you'd better be thinkin of the woodhouse by the saw.

Moth and the Flame.

[Revised version.]

The candle glows and sputters,
Its death flame gleaming white;
The moth wings near,
With naught of fear
For her dainty pinions white.

Alas, the moth veers nearer,
The while she softly sings,
Then plunges into
The flame and through,
For she has asbestos wings.

For Use In the Future.

Mrs. Henpeck—If you marry Dick, you need never expect me to come to see you.

Daughter—Just say that into the graphophone, won't you, please?

Mrs. Henpeck—What for?
Daughter—I want to give it to Dick as a wedding present.

Same Ring.

Tess—Jack proposed last night, and I accepted him.

Jess—Did you, dear? By the way, don't attempt to cut glass with that diamond, as I did, or you'll make another nick in the stone.

The Catastrophe.

Fidgety Bridget E. Anna MacSwidget-y
Went for a row with her beau named Will,
Loon-ily, moon-ily,
Not to say spoon-ily.
On the great river he rowed her until,
Mus-ily, fus-ily,
Freeing his muscle, he
Splashed her and acted so clumsily that
Fidgety Bridget E. Anna MacSwidget-y
Fell in the water and spoiled her new hat.
—James O'Dea in "Daddy Long Legs Fun Songs."

Takes Meals Whale.

"Is there any danger of the boat constrictor's biting me?" asked a lady visitor at the zoological gardens.

"Not the least, ma'am," cried the keeper. "He never bites; he swallows his wittles whole." —Tit-Bits.

Journalism Is Terribly Exacting.

"No," said the society reporter, "it is not so hard to get descriptions of the costumes. The hard part is to write the descriptions so that each lady will consider herself the best dressed woman present."

Perfect.

If you would be perfect,
Dear sisters and brothers,
Just follow the counsel
You give unto others.

A Great Scheme.

"Dobbs made a lot of money this season."

"How?"
"He got out road maps for all the floors in our big department stores."

ne was eccentric. One day he retired at Fort Dodge to join a yellow from West Point. He had signed to Major Brown's trocstripling lieutenant reported, as bound, to the commanding officer post and then started, as equally bound, to report to his troop for Major Brown. The commandi did not dare to tell the young fe the major was, that day eccentric did tell him that there was no necessity of reporting to his trmander then, and he might put a day or two. The lieutenant, had not been toeing his mark years for nothing. He had readers aright, and off he started f Brown's quarters. He was in clothes, and in his hand he c dress suit case containing his. He rapped at the door of Major quarters. A lion's roar bade hi In he went. Major Brown was a table.

"Major Brown?"

"Yes."

"I am Lieutenant Edwards, sir the honor to report to you for d "Lieutenant Edwards, eh? V got in that case, lieutenant?"

"My uniform, sir."

"Is your clothing marked, lieut "My linen is, sir, but my heav ing is not."

"I'll mark it for you, lieutenant From behind the jug came a Colt, and before the astonished goldier could move three revol in rapid succession were pumped through his dress suit case. His was marked."

Had It From Yale Himse

In a certain Connecticut villa; horse doctor and a veterinary. The horse doctor is a densely but loquacious old rustic. The "young fellow who spent a few Yale before hanging out his shin is successful, but the old quack "see it."

"Johnny's a natchelly smart, told the blacksmith shop loafers t day, "an he might 'a learnt hoss if only he'd 'a staid down there long enough. He come home too know this fer a fact, an I'll tell a come by it. I had it from old n himself. Him an I was down to port together one day, an we we saloon, 'bought drinks an se talked about hoss doctorin. An me he wanted John to stay k John wouldn't do it."

How He Loved Macaulay

"Macaulay improves. Macaulay proves!" Sydney Smith remar day. "I have observed in him flashes of—silence." The "sonority" of this enormous talker Smith, who found it impossible voice his own wit and wisdom. I could write poetry like you," plained to a friend. "I would 'Interno,' and I would put a among a number of disputants him!"

Another contemporary descrie Macaulay as "slopping all over on e feet and standing in the slops."

Consular officers are expressly den by regulations to report to p quirers concerning the financial or commercial repute of business houses in their districts.

A REAL KNOCKOUT BLO

The Small, Wiry Individual : Man Who Terrorized a Ti

"The only real knockout blow ever saw delivered," said a gov officer, "was on a passenger train through the mountainous se Kentucky a few years ago. Yo those Kentucky mountain pec hard propositions when they g with their favorite product, and naturally disposed to make tr any old time. I was on the t morning when a strapping Hoosier. He was loaded down to the and was flourishing a bowie k threatening to kill every man o

QUOTE OF LINCOLN'S DEATH.

the News Was Received by a Gay Party on Shipboard.

The lobby of a hotel two men were singing the effect of the assassination of Lincoln on the closing events of civil war and the reconstruction south. They finally united in the fact that, while his death did not materially affect the closing days of the war, the policy of the government would have differed during the reconstruction had Lincoln lived. They agreed that southern states would not have required to submit to "carpetbag-

conversation recalled to mind another connected with the assassination of Lincoln that probably has never been published. Inasmuch as the stars were hauled down for the first time during the rebellion at Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, it was decided to have them first at the same place and in such pomp and ceremony. To that any of the country's representatives were invited to meet at Baltimore taken south on a government vessel to participate in the ceremony. Arriving at Charleston the flag was to be run up to the top of the pole amid unbounded jubilation. This was on April 14, 1865, the day that Lincoln was killed in Ford's Theatre by Wilkes Booth. The following day, while the vessel was off the coast of Virginia and about 100 miles from Fortress Monroe, the entire party of two exceptions, was at dinner in the din.

The nation's great men were in the best of spirits. The rebellion was ended, the war had lifted and the flag was hoisted over Sumter. Toasts were being drunk amid rosy visions of future peace and greatness. While this was going on in the cabin the captain of the ship and a prominent merchant of Baltimore were walking the upper deck. One called attention to an approaching ship, and they both noticed that here was standing on his bridge, trimmings, with the evident intention of attacking them. When the two vessels came abreast, he called through the horn, "Lincoln was assassinated in the theater last night by John Wilkes Booth." The Baltimore merchant immediately went below, and from the steps of the companionway repeated the announcement. The effect on the company was electrical. Supreme court justices, United States senators and representatives, members of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet and governors of states were horror-stricken. Many burst into tears, the dinke up in confusion and small parties of the nation's leaders found secluded places on the deck and discussed the nation.

MARKED HIS UNIFORM.

Brown Did It His Own Way For the Lieutenant.

Major Brown of the old Fifth cavalry is even to what his fellow officers to call "periodical eccentricity." The eccentricity struck him, in the form of a fixed determination in his quarters with no companions anything made of earthenware and a smaller object made of glass. The major was eccentric, nobody got near him save Aaron, his neok, for the major had a cowboy of shooting his gun around the feet of an intruder, and the major's respecter of rank—that is, when eccentric. One day there reported Fort Dodge to join a young fellow from West Point. He had been assigned to Major Brown's troop. The lieutenant reported, as in duty to the commanding officer of the regiment then started, as equally in duty to report to his troop commander, Major Brown. The commanding officer dared to tell the young fellow that for was that day eccentric, but he told him that there was no imperative duty of reporting to his troop commander then, and he might put it off for or two. The lieutenant, however,

Nobody seemed willing to stop him, and he went through the car cursing and swearing and with his knife always raised. There was an innocent looking little fat fellow buried behind a newspaper. He was pretending to read, but he was shaking with terror. The tough sport saw him. "Don't you try to read while I am talking!" he shouted, and with that he ripped the newspaper into shreds with his bowie knife. The little man tossed off a couple of fits, and then the fighter went for another victim.

"A wiry little chap was standing in the front door, and the mountaineer made a break for him. Just as he raised his knife in his drunken effort to rip out the poor man's heart the latter had the presence of mind to protect himself. 'Look behind you there, quick!' shouted the little chap, and quick as a flash the mountaineer turned, thinking to see an enemy. As he turned, the wiry chap pasted that tough right on the point of the jaw. He hit with his fist, but the blow was true, and the big fellow went to the bottom of the car in a heap. The blow upset him. He quivered and squirmed like a dying hog, and the knife fell from his twitching fingers. He was not able to move."

"Just about this time the short, fat sport whose paper he had ripped to pieces came flying to the scene. Without a word he jumped on the mountaineer and pounded him in the face with his shoes. He kicked and cuffed him until the blood spouted. He was the bravest man I ever saw, although a moment before he was scared to death. Finally we had to pull him off, and when the tough regained consciousness he sneaked to another car without stopping to get his knife."

"We passed a station about this time, and when the train started again two big, rough looking people dashed into the car with the same bloody bowie knives. 'Who hit my brother? Who hit my brother?' 'The man who hit your brother got off at that station,' said the little chap who had landed the knockout blow, and after a lot of cursing the two toughs went from the car. They joined the defeated tough, but that individual was so well licked that he kept his mouth shut and never sent his brothers back to start more trouble. It was a thrilling moment on the train, and every passenger went up and shook hands with the wiry chap, although we did not give many glad hands to the little fat fellow who got brave only when the mountaineer was at the bottom of the car."

A Clever Lunatic.

"A funny thing," says the Kennebec (Me.) Journal, "happened in the amusement hall at the insane hospital one evening during a minstrel entertainment. One of the soloists had just sung a song, to which he received a generous encore. In responding he stepped to the front of the stage and said, 'I will now sing you that beautiful song entitled "The Lost Sheep on the Mountain."'

"The prelude was played and the singer had just straightened up and inflated his lungs as if to begin when one of the female patients in the audience jumped to her feet and shouted in a shrill voice: 'Ba-a-a-ah! There, I got ahead of ye that time, didn't I?'

"And she had, for 'Ba-a-a-ah!' was just what the singer was going to say had she given him a chance."

"Where she had heard the joke is not known, but in thus stealing it from the singer's own lips she so effectively 'queered' that individual that further efforts on his part were useless, and all he could do was to say 'Thank you!' and sit down."

The Manager's Eagle.

Stage properties in the early days of the nineteenth century were of the most primitive kind and sometimes were lacking altogether. One night the play was an adaptation from "Der Freyschutz," the act where Walter has to shoot an eagle.

Walter was there, gun in hand, ready to aim at the royal bird. But no royal or, indeed, any other specimen of the feather-

MR. Lee, the manager, was, as was his wont, seated in a chair at the wings.

"Where's the bird?" he shouts. No one knows; a regular scrimmage behind the scene while the stage waits.

"Can't you find it, any of you?" (A pause.) "Then (a swear word) here goes my wig!" which he snatched from off his head and flung across the stage.

Walter shoots! The deed is done! The royal bird falls! The audience applauds vociferously, little knowing that 'tis the manager's wig doing duty as an eagle.

A Very Good Reason.

A Bradford costermonger was brought before the magistrates for cruelty to his donkey.

When the case had been gone into, the magistrates, seeing it was his first appearance, wishing to let him off, asked him if he could get any one to say anything in his favor.

Looking round the court and pointing to the chief constable, he said:

"That man can."

The chief constable was amazed and immediately said:

"I know nothing of him."

"Will that do?" said the accused. "If he had known anything bad of me, he would have said it."

He was allowed to go.—London Answers.

Double Deceit.

Mrs. Brown—Does my husband ever deceive me? Of course he does. But then I get square with him.

Mr. Greene—You don't mean that you deceive him?

Mrs. Brown—That's just what I do. I deceive him by pretending to believe the fairy stories he tells me.

A Foolie.

"See here," wrathfully cried the golf beginner, "I'm tired of you laughing at my game! If I hear any more impudence from you, I'll crack you over the head."

"All right," said the caddie. "But, say, I'll bet yer don't know w't'd be de right club ter do it wit'."—Exchange.

Monkey and Medicine.

While engaged in locating a railway line in Mexico Mr. Haviland, a civil engineer, once shot and wounded a monkey which, with a number of companions, was in a tree. At the report of the gun all but the wounded animal disappeared among the branches. The wounded one, uttering cries of pain, placed its hand to its wounded side, withdrew it covered with blood and examined it. Its cries brought back its companions, some of which also placed their hands to the wound and examined them. Then they departed, shortly afterward returning chewing something, probably leaves, which they applied to the wound. The stricken animal, holding the leaves in place, was then assisted by its companions in making its escape to a place of safety.—Forest and Stream.

Forestalling Him.

Great Statesman—Young man, if you print a single word I didn't say, I'll repudiate and deny the whole interview.

Reporter (making additional entry in his notebook)—Glad you mentioned it, senator. I'll just say that "Senator Lotsum on being questioned further said he reserved the privilege, of course, of changing his mind if the circumstances should justify it, and they probably would." Thanks. Good day, senator.

Others Likewise.

Miss Withers—I believe Arthur is afraid to propose to me.

Belle—Of course he is, and there are thousands of others just like him.—Smart Set.

Experiments show that a frog deprived of his brains will live and eat and pursue existence in a sort of automatic manner.

Ancient Nineveh had its pottery, and

JESTS AND JINGLES.

The Constant Lover.

O Mary, I remember yet
The blissful moment when we met
Each trundled in a bacinnet,
By nursemaids each attended;
You came, you saw, you conquered.
Your slave remained till, passing by,
The laughing Madge I chanced to spy,
And then your reign was ended.

The laughing Madge I did adore
For full six months, then fell before
The eyes of sad Anita.
She was my senior by a score
Of maiden years, or haply more.
But what of that? So sweet a
Divinity ne'er blessed the ways
Of mortal men. I loved to gaze
Upon her eyes and sing her praise
Until I chanced to meet a
Still fairer star,
More radiant far—
I mean my Marguerita.

The golden ringlets that she shook
Seemed meant for soft caresses,
I worshipped them until I took
A turn for ebony tresses.
Then raven Kate was my delight,
Who walks in beauty like the night;
She ruled me till I caught a sight
Of auburn Angelina,
For whom my passion still increased—
I loved her for a month at least,
In short, until
I met with Wilhelmina.

With Woman's Own Weapon.

"Is this Mrs. Sadleigh?" asked the young man at the front door.

"Yes, sir," said the woman of the house.

"I am sent here, Mrs. Sadleigh, by the editor of The Daily Keyhole to ask you if it is true that you and your husband have quarreled and are about to separate?"

"You infamous wretch!" interrupted the woman, grabbing a broom that stood behind the door and making at him with flashing eye and furious gesture.

"Well, what did you learn?" asked the editor.

"She made a sweeping denial," replied the reporter, wiping his forehead and gasping for breath.

One Instance.

"Thomas," said the teacher of the class in physiology, "can you give a familiar instance of the power of the human system to adapt itself to changed conditions?"

"Yes'm," responded Tommy Tucker. "My aunt Abigail gained a hundred pounds in flesh in less 'n a year, an her skin didn't crack a particle."—Exchange.

Secure In His Record.

"So ye are going to marry Garrity's widow, are yez?"

"O' am."

"And fwa't will yez do fwin she takes to tellin yez how much the better mon her first mon was?"

"She won't. Didn't Oi used to be liekin Garrity—God rest 'im—about once a fortnight fer t'ree years?"

A Novel Deal.

A young woman on becoming engaged for a second time was somewhat astonished at receiving from No. 2 the identical ring she had returned to her first love, says Woman's Life.

"Why, Charley," she said, "this is the same ring I had when I was engaged to Harry!"

"I know it," replied the young man. "Harry is an old friend of mine, and when he heard of our engagement he came round to congratulate me and offered to sell me the ring for half cost. He said you liked it very much and it fitted, so I took it. Good scheme, eh?"

The young woman's sensations are not described.

Got Him This Time.

Madge painted me a calendar.

Oh, she's a girl of art!

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right, and off he started for Major
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and in his hand he carried a
lit case containing his uniform.
ed at the door of Major Brown's
s. A lion's roar bade him enter.
ent. Major Brown was seated at

r Brown?"

Lieutenant Edwards, sir. I have
r to report to you for duty."
enant Edwards, eh? What you
at case, lieutenant?"
uniform, sir."
ur clothing marked, lieutenant?"
inen is, sir, but my heavier cloth-
ot."
ark it for you, lieutenant."
behind the jug came a cavalry
id before the astonished young
could move three revolver shots
succession were pumped into and
his dress suit case. His uniform
aked.

Id It From Yale Himself.

certain Connecticut village live a
ctor and a veterinary surgeon.
se doctor is a densely ignorant
acious old rustic. The "vet" is a
ellow who spent a few terms at
ore hanging out his shingle. He
ssful, but the old quack doesn't

ay's a natchelly smart boy," he
blacksmith shop loafers the other
he might 'a' learnt hoss doctorin
e'd 'a' staid down there to Yale
ugh. He come home too soon. I
is fer a fact, an I'll tell ye how I
it. I had it from old man Yale
Him an I was down to Bridge-
ether one day, an we went into a
bought drinks an see-gars an
bont hoss doctorin. An Yale told
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REAL KNOCKOUT BLOW.

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Who Terrorized a Train.

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Ancient Nineveh had its pottery, and
indeed the museums teem with the pot-
tery of all primitive peoples.

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"I know it," replied the young man.
"Harry is an old friend of mine, and
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Got Him This Time.

Madge painted me a calendar.

Oh, she's a girl of arts!

For all the decorations are

Just hearts and hearts and hearts.

—Chicago Record

THE POLLARD COMPANY.

Wallpaper!

Having purchased the Lockwood stock at a reduced price we are offering our whole stock of Wallpaper, about 25,000 rolls, at greatly reduced prices Paper from 3c per roll up—over 200 patterns to choose from.

Window - Blinds!

in all shades and prices—plain, pattern, fringe, lace and insertion shades, from 15c up.

Window Poles--

in White, Oak, Cherry
Walnut, Ash,

Mahogany and Black, Brass and Wood Trimmings to match.

Children's Wagons and Velocipedes, Doll Carriages, Rocking Horses, Etc.

A Full Line of Stationery.

THE POLLARD PRINTING COMPANY,

(LIMITED)

Lockwood's Old Stand, Napanee.

THE LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Breadstuffs and Live Stock.

Toronto, April 23.—Wheat — There was a fair export demand for Ontario red and white wheat to-day, owing to the firmness in Chicago. Red was wanted at 67c, low freights to New York, and white at 66 1-2c. Manitobas were lower, owing to the approach of the opening of navigation. Quotations are as follows:—Red wheat, 67c; white wheat, 66 1-2c; No. 1 goose wheat, 65 cents, low freights to New York; red and white, 65 1-2c bid, middle freights, for Portland; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, g.i.t., 95c; No. 2, 91c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 94c; and No. 2 hard, 90c.

Millfeed—Scarce. Ton lots, at the mill door, Western Ontario points, sell as follows:—Bran, \$15; and shorts, \$16.

Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, on track, here, 47 1-2c; No. 3, 46 1-2c.

Peas—Steady. No. 2, middle freights, at 64 1-2c; and east at 65c.

Barley—About steady, No. 2, east freights, was quoted at 44c; No. 3 extra, same freights, 43c.

Rye—Steady. Car lots, 49c, west; and 50c, east.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Car lots, west, are quoted at 51c, and east at 53c.

Oats—Firm. No. 1 white, C. P. R., east 39 1-2c; No. 2 white, north and west, 29c. A lot of 6,000 bush. No. 1 white, middle freights, sold at 30c to-day.

Flour—Tone rather better to-day, but prices were unchanged. Holders of 90 per cent. patents, buyers' bags, middle freights, ask \$2.69 per bbl. Exporters were bidding \$2.55.

Oatmeal—Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track, are quoted at \$3.25 per bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, April 23.—We had 70 carloads of live stock at the western cattle yards this morning, consisting of 1,200 cattle, 1,600 hogs, 162 sheep and lambs, 160 calves, and a few milch cows.

Trade was lively at the start, and prices were pretty well maintained, but later in the day, the demand fell off, and the drovers preferred to hold their stuff until to-morrow.

There was a tolerably steady demand for export cattle; choice exporters sold at from 43-4 to 51-4c per lb., with a shade more paid for a few lots; medium shippers sold at from 41-4 to 43-4c per lb.

For good to choice butcher cattle there was a steady enquiry at unchanged prices, and good to choice cattle sold well at from 33-4 to 41-4c, with an eighth more for the very best occasionally paid. For medium and inferior cattle we had a fair demand.

Stockers were steady and unchanged at from 23-4 to 33-8c per lb.

There was practically no change in bulls, milch cows, and feeders.

The price of sheep and lambs were steady and unchanged.

Grain-fed lambs sell at from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4c per lb.

Spring lambs are worth from \$2 to \$5 each. Good spring lambs are wanted.

Bucks sell at from 3 to 3 1-2 per lb.

Export ewes are worth from 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c per lb.

Sheep are worth from \$2.50 to \$4 each.

"Barnyarders" are worth from 4 to 4 1-2c per lb.

We had no change in calves, but a few choice veals will sell.

in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; short clear pork, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess pork, \$19 to \$19.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 12 1-2 to 13c; light 13c.

Lard—Pails, 10 1-2c; tubs, 10c. in tierces, 10c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Receipts continue large and prices are easy, but no lower. Prices are as follows:—Dairy tubs and pails, good to choice, 12 to 15c; medium, 13 to 14c; poor 12c; dairy prints, 15 to 16c; large rolls, good to choice, 14 to 15c; creamery boxes, 18 to 19c; and pounds 19 to 21c.

Cheese—Easier, in sympathy with butter; full cream, July and August, make, sells at 9 1-2 to 10c.

Duluth, April 23.—Wheat closed — Cash, No. 1 hard, 74 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 72 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 66 3-8 to 70 3-8c; May, 72 5-8c; July, 73 3-8c; September, 71 3-8c. Corn—41c; May, 41 1-2c. Oats—27 to 26 3-4c.

Minneapolis, April 23.—Wheat closed;—Cash, 72 3-8c; May, 70 3-4 to 70 7-8c; July, 72 3-8c; on track, No. 1 hard, 74 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 72 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 69 3-8c to 70 3-8c. Flour—Firm; first patents, \$3.85 to \$3.95; second patents, \$3.65 to \$3.75; first clears, \$2.95 to \$3.05; second clears, \$2 to \$2.10. Bran—In bulk, \$12 to \$12.50.

Buffalo, April 23.—Flour — Steady. Spring wheat—No. demand; No. 1 Northern, old, carloads, 81 1-2c; do, c.i.f. in store, 81 1-4c. Winter wheat — Nominal; No. 2 red, 75 1-2 to 76c; No. 1 white and mixed, 75 1-2 to 76c, on track, Buffalo. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 45 1-2 to 46 3-4c; No. 3 do, 46 1-2 to 46 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 46 to 46 1-4c; No. 3 do, 45 3-4 to 46c, through billed. Oats — Strong. No. 2 white, 32 1-4c; No. 3 do, 30 3-4 to 31c; No. 2 mixed, 29 1-2c; No. 3 do, offered at 29c, through billed. Barley—Very little left on market; 60 to 62c asked 29c, through billed. Barley—Very for good quality; Western, on track, sold at 54c; to arrive, opening 58 to 61c. Rye—No. 1, on track, 58 1-2c; do, in-store, 58 to 58 1-2c.

Chicago, April 23.—Crop situation being practically unchanged the grain markets ruled quiet and steady to-day. May wheat closing 1-4c higher. May corn unchanged, and May oats 1-8c up. Provisions closed irregular.

BUDGET IN A NUTSHELL.

Some of the Changes Announced By the British Chancellor.

A despatch from London says:—Twopence in the pound added to the present shilling tax on income. Extra twopence is expected to realize \$19,000,000.

Duty on refined sugar of four shillings and twopence per hundredweight. Average consumption is 56 pounds per head, and increased duty should not increase price more than a half-penny per pound.

Molasses and syrup will pay two shillings per hundredweight and glucose one shilling and eightpence. A yield of \$25,500,000 is anticipated from this tax.

An export duty of a shilling a ton will be placed on coal. This is expected to yield \$10,500,000.

Total revenue expected from the new taxation, \$55,000,000.

There will be no Customs duty imposed on manufactured imported goods, and no addition to the beer, wine, tea, spirits and tobacco duties.

Cost of the South African war, \$755,000,000, double that of the Crimean war.

Decrease in beer revenue, \$20,000,000, owing to beer drinkers being absent in South Africa.

36,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

BORDEN'S PENSION SCHEME.

Hon. F. W. Borden gave notice of the following motion embodying his pension scheme for the officers and men of the permanent corps:

"Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that pensions or gratuities may be granted to staff officers and men of the permanent militia force and to the widows and children of such officers as follows: "To an officer compulsorily retired for any cause other than misconduct or inefficiency after twenty years' service, or retiring voluntarily after 35 years' service, a pension not exceeding 1-50th of the pay and allowance of his rank or appointment at the time of his retirement for each year's service, service beyond 35 years not being reckoned; to an officer who retires voluntarily after 25 but less than 35 years' service, a pension not exceeding 1-40th of such pay and allowance for each year, service beyond 35 years not being reckoned. Towards making good the said pensions 5 per cent. shall be deducted from the pay of officers. To an officer retiring on account of infirmity, or retired to promote efficiency or economy in the service, a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for each year's service; if retired on account of injury received in the discharge of his duties, a gratuity not exceeding three months' pay for every two years' service. To a non-commissioned officer or militiaman, if he has served 15 but less than 21 years, a pension equal to 10-50th of his annual pay for every year of service; for 21 and less than 25 years' service, 20-50ths, and in addition 2-50ths for every year over 20; for 25 years, 30-50ths, and in addition 1-50th for every year over 25, not exceeding, however, two-thirds of his annual pay, exclusive of extra pay or allowance, during the three years preceding his retirement. To the widow and children of an officer who served twenty years, and was at the time of his death on full pay, or in receipt of a pension, the following pensions or allowances:—In the case of a colonel, \$500 to the widow and \$89 to each child; lieutenant-colonel, allowance of \$80 to each child; major, \$350 to widow and \$70 to each child; captain, \$250 to widow and \$65 to each child; lieutenant or second lieutenant, \$200 to widow, \$50 to each child. The amount to children to be doubled if they are motherless and in need. Warrant officer, \$100 to widow and \$25 to each child. No allowance to a son aged 18 or a daughter aged 21. The total amount granted to the family of an officer in one year not to exceed the amount of the pension attached to his rank."

CLAIMS BY WORKMEN.

Mr. Sutherland, Oxford, in reply to a question of Mr. Puttee, said there were now on hand, and undetermined, eight claims by workmen based on the fair-wage clause in Government contracts. The oldest of these claims was made last October. The determining of such claims rests with the Minister of the department to which the contract belongs. The fair-wage officers of the Department of Labour investigate these claims, and submit their report for the consideration of the Minister to whose department the contract belongs. The Government's policy in regard to offend-

THE KING AND SCOTLAND.

Revival of Holyrood Ceremony to Occur.

A despatch from Edinburgh says: Many a Scottish heart has been red by the rumour that on scenes of Royal pageantry and entertainment may be within the walls of Holyrood. There the Scottish kings made homes for centuries, and the all linger cherished tradition this day Queen Mary's audier, her tiny bedroom and a supping-room, where her Rizzio was struck down u eyes, are among the most of the historic shrines of Scotland. It should come to be that King again summons his subjects to meet him within the invitation will have poetic fitness, for within it was celebrated the union Thistle and the Rose—the of James IV. of Scotland to Tudor after many years brought the union of the

MRS. BOTHA ACTIVE.

Travelling Backward and Forth Messages Between Botha and K.

A despatch from London says that Gen. French is disposed, and it has been recd that he take a short rest at quarters. He has therefore to Johannesburg from the se. A general winter movement i der way. The Intelligence ment reports that a large age of Boers in the district largest commandoes are coll without horses.

The attractive subject of negotiations is again occupying the correspondents. The representative says enigmatica further overtures from t would not cause surprise.

A despatch to the Chron. Cape Town says it appears to that Mrs. Botha, wife of t commandant-general, has la very busy travelling backw forwards with verbal mes tween her husband and Gen er.

CANADA AT GLASGOW.

Her Pavilion Expected to be a the Exhibition.

A despatch from Glasgow Americans, after doing e well at Paris, have strangely ed the Glasgow Exhibition. countries with far less tr made great preparations. sian section will be a uniqu of the show, and will re large expenditure of Go money. There are six pavill of wood and painted in brigh with towers and minarets. will have an effective exhib da has a separate pavilion, v be an attractive feature of hibition. Its display of t ducts, timber, metals, fishe manufactures will be com well managed. Other color bits are full, and the exhibi whole promises to be exce interesting.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

11,000 Bushels of Grain of Vari Destroyed.

A despatch from Stratfo says:—At three o'clock on

The price of sheep and lambs were steady and unchanged.

Gram-fed lambs sell at from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4c per lb.

Spring lambs are worth from \$2 to \$3 each. Good spring lambs are wanted.

Bucks sell at from 3 to 3 1-2 per lb.

Export ewes are worth from 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c per lb.

Sheep are worth from \$2.50 to \$4 each.

"Barnyarders" are worth from 4 to 4 1-2c per lb.

We had no change in calves, but a few choice veals will sell.

To-day hogs are unchanged, but there is a downward tendency.

"Singers" sell at 6 7-8c per lb; thick fat at 6 1-4c, and light at 6 3-8c per lb.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 169 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.

Shippers, per cwt. ...	\$ 4.25	\$ 5.12 1-2
Butcher, choice do. ...	7.75	4.57 1-2
Butcher, ord. to good	3.50	3.75
Butcher, inferior ...	2.75	3.12 1-2
Stockers, per cwt. ...	2.75	3.40
Export bulls, per cwt.	3.75	4.25

Sheep and Lambs.

Export ewes, per cwt.	3.50	3.75
Butcher sheep, each. ...	2.50	4.00
Lambs, g.f., per cwt.	4.50	5.25
Do. b.y., per cwt.	4.00	4.50
Do. spring, each ...	2.00	5.00
Bucks, per cwt.	3.00	3.20

Milkers and Calves.

Cows, each.	20.00	45.00
Calves, each.	1.00	8.00

Hogs.

Choice hogs, per cwt.	6.60	6.87 1-2
Light hogs, per cwt.	6.15	6.87 1-2
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	0.00	6.25
Sows.	3.75	4.00
Stags.	0.00	2.09

PRODUCE.

Toronto, April 23.—Eggs—Supplies continue large, but prices held steady, owing to the active demand. Sales were made to-day at 11 1-2 to 12c.

Poultry—Very little poultry now coming in. Bright stock is quoted as follows:—Turkeys, 11 to 12c; geese at 8 to 8 1-2c, chickens at 40 to 50c, and ducks at 60 to 80c.

Potatoes—Easy, at 27c for car lots, on track. Sales, out of store, are made at 35c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 25c per bag, onions, \$1 to \$1.10 per bag; carrots, 35c per bag; parsnips, per bag, 35c; apples, per bbl, \$1 to \$2; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$2.50.

Dried apples—Dried apples sell at 4 1-2c; evaporated at 5 1-2c.

Honey—Firm. Stocks getting very light. Dealers quote from 10 to 10 1-2c for 5, 10, or 60-lb tins, according to size of order; comb honey sells at \$2 to \$2.25 for dark; and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for choice clover, per dozen sections.

Maple syrup—New run maple syrup is firm. Receipts continue light. Five-gallon tins are quoted at \$1 per imperial gallon; and gallon tins at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Hops—Quiet. Choice 1900 growth are quoted at 14 to 16c; and yearlings at 8 to 9c.

Beans—Steady. Ordinary white beans bring \$1.55 to \$1.60; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Baled hay—Somewhat easier. Choice timothy, on track here, \$10.75; two-ton lots, delivered \$11.50.

Straw—Firm. Car lots of straw, on track here, \$5.50 to \$6.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs on the street are steady at \$8 to \$8.50. Car lots continue scarce, and quoted nominally at \$7.75 to \$8, on track here. Provisions are firm, and in good general demand. Local supplies will be sufficient for this year's trade. Quotations are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 8c; long clear bacon, loose

will be placed on coal. This is expected to yield \$10,500,000.

Total revenue expected from the new taxation, \$55,000,000.

There will be no Customs duty imposed on manufactured imported goods, and no addition to the beer, wine, tea, spirits and tobacco duties.

Cost of the South African war, \$755,000,000, double that of the Crimean war.

Decrease in beer revenue, \$20,000,000, owing to beer drinkers being absent in South Africa.

36,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES.

200,000 Men Have Proceeded From Base to Front.

A despatch from London says:—Earl Roberts' report on the field transport in South Africa, says 21,700 miles of railway are held, and that 200,000 officers and men have proceeded from the base to the front. One hundred and thirty thousand beasts 36,000 tons of stores and supplies, and innumerable guns and vehicles have also been forwarded.

Commenting on this report, the Pall Mall Gazette says that the transport of supplies will win campaigns in the future. When Lord Roberts arrived in South Africa he found that the transport was not only insufficient, but was organized on a system hopelessly unsuited to military emergencies. He had to pull the whole scheme to pieces and reconstruct it from regimental into departmental units.

BOER RESISTANCE.

Task of Subduing South Africa Extremely Difficult.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—A majority of merchants have been allowed to return, and have been granted liberal permits to import goods. The shops are opening, and trade is reverting into legitimate channels. Similar treatment has been accorded the merchants in most of the garrison towns.

There is no longer organized resistance on the part of the Boers, but small, mobile columns roam about avoiding contact with large British forces, attacking weak ones, and looting when it is possible. This makes the task of subduing the country extremely difficult. Still, the aggressive policy of the British is having great effects, as is shown by the daily surrenders. While the end of the war seems still a long way off, a more hopeful feeling prevails.

PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

Much Alarm Caused by the Spread of the Disease.

A despatch from Paris says:—Telegrams from Melbourne announce that the bubonic plague is increasing in the Australian Commonwealth, and that there is much alarm over the spread of the disease. There are several cases in West Australia, and many in Queensland. There have been two deaths from the plague at Brisbane.

EMPEROR'S PALACE BURNED.

Was the Headquarters of Gen. Waldersee's Staff at Peking.

A despatch from Peking says that the Emperor's palace which was the headquarters of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and his staff, has been burned.

The entire contents of the building, with the exception of the military papers, were destroyed.

Gen. Von Schwartzoff is missing.

CLAIMS BY WORKMEN.

Mr. Sutherland, Oxford, in reply to a question of Mr. Puttee, said there were now on hand, and undetermined, eight claims by workmen based on the fair-wage clause in Government contracts. The oldest of these claims was made last October. The determining of such claims rests with the Minister of the department to which the contract belongs. The fair-wage officers of the Department of Labour investigate these claims, and submit their report for the consideration of the Minister to whose department the contract belongs. The Government's policy in regard to offending contractors is set forth in the Act as follows:—

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workman, or labourer employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any money at any time payable by his Majesty under said contracts, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

TO OPERATE ICE BREAKERS.

Mr. McCarthy introduced the petitions of the Western Assurance Company and the British American Assurance Company, which desire to be given power to equip, maintain, and operate ice-breakers and wrecking appliances in connection with their marine insurance business. Mr. McCarthy said that power of this kind was given in the bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence, Lloyd's, and the Minister of Finance had stated that similar power would be granted to any companies which might desire it.

Mr. R. L. Borden, did not oppose the petition but thought that a matter of this kind should be dealt with in a general bill, giving such power to all insurance companies. He had expressed that opinion in the committee, and had seen no reason to change his mind.

The petition was received and referred to the Committee of Standing Orders.

WILL INSIST ON FAIR WAGES.

The members of Parliament who represent the labour element, purpose insisting that the fair-wage clause shall be inserted in any subsidy grants that may be brought down in the Commons.

21TH OF MAY.

Mr. Maclean asked whether the 24th of May this year would be a public holiday.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the public would be informed in due time.

P.E. ISLAND MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. Lefurgey complained of the unsatisfactory condition of the mail service to the western part of Prince Edward Island. He declared that it was worse now than it was in the winter.

Sir Louis Davies replied that the service had never been better than during the past winter. There might have been some delay recently, but it was caused by the fact that the ice was not out of the harbours where the delay was complained of.

COL CRABBE'S HUMANITY.

Would Not Allow His Men to Fire on the Boers.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—Colonel Crabbe, according to a Reuter's special telegram from Colesberg, drove a commando of Boers right up to the Orange. A hundred of them managed to escape to the mountains, but a small number tries to cross the river, where their horses stuck in the muddy banks and their riders were washed down the river, most of them being drowned. Colonel Crabbe did not allow his men to fire on them.

be an attractive feature of exhibition. Its display of food ducts, timber, metals, fisher manufactures will be complete well managed. Other colonies bits are full, and the exhibit whole promises to be except interesting.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

11,000 Bushels of Grain of Various Destroyed.

A despatch from Stratford says:—At three o'clock on morning a blaze was discovered and Cullen's flour mill elevator. The flames had made great headway when the men arrived. As the water pressure was very weak, efforts to extinguish fire were ineffective. The buildings were completely gutted, only the being left standing. The total \$10,000; insurance \$25,000.

About 11,000 bushels of wheat, peas, and barley, in the elevator destroyed, and the whole mill wrecked. Among the insurance companies involved are:—Perth \$2,500; Millers' and Manufac \$7,500; Millers' Mutual, \$2,500; ern, \$2,000; Commercial Union, Economical, \$2,000.

MANY BOERS KILLED.

Success of Colonel Dartnell's Column Swaziland and Zululand Borders

A despatch from Durban, says:—Details of the operations of Col. Dartnell's column on the land and Zululand borders show the British compelled the Boers to retire from very strong positions. The loss of 80 waggons and 40 which were either captured or destroyed. The British captured a pom-Maxim gun, 5,000 head of cattle, a large number of horses and a number of Boers were killed wounded. The British suffered practically no losses.

MR. CHALMERS SLAIN.

Had Been a Missionary in the South for Thirty-Five Years.

A despatch from Sydney, N. says:—Missionaries Chalmers Tomkins and a number of others have been massacred near Del Guinea. Mr. Chalmers had been thirty-five years a missionary South Seas, twenty-three of which spent in New Guinea. He was connected with the London Missionary Society, and did valuable exploratory geographical work.

HAS DOOR KNOBS OF AMBER

Earl Egremont's Mansion Now for Sale.

A despatch from London says:—incompleted mansion at Silvertwater, which was commenced fifty ago by Earl Egremont, is for sale. It has £50 marble mantel piece knobs of amber, and a bath tub of a solid block of marble. £250,000 so far as completed.

DE WET'S FEW FOLLOWERS

Unable to Recruit a Sufficient Force Dangerous.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch to a news agency here from Harrismith, under date of yesterday, locates Gen. De Wet near Kroonstad and says he has few followers, unable to recruit a sufficient force to make an offensive movement. He has been numerous surrenders starving Boers.

THE KING AND SCOTLAND.

of Holyrood Ceremonies Likely to Occur.

A despatch from Edinburgh says:— Scottish heart has been stirring the rumour that once again of Royal pageantry and king-entertainment may be enacted the walls of Holyrood palace. The Scottish kings made their for centuries, and there above their cherished traditions. To Queen Mary's audience chamber tiny bedroom and still tinier room, where her favourite was struck down under her among the most venerated historic shrines of Scotland. If it came to be that a British gain summons his Scottish s to meet him within its walls, itation will have a certain fitness, for within the palace celebrated the union of the and the Rose—the marriage as IV. of Scotland to Margaret after many years of strife t the union of the Crowns.

MRS. BOTHA ACTIVE.

Backward and Forward With ges Between Botha and Kitchener.

A despatch from London says:—A h to the Times from Pretoria at Gen. French is slightly ind, and it has been recommended take a short rest at his head-ers. He has therefore returned nesburg from the south-east. al winter movement is now uny. The Intelligence Depart-ports that a large percent-Boers in the district where the commandoes are collected are t horses. ttractive subject of peace nego- is again occupying some of respondents. The Times' rep-itive says enigmatically that t overtures from the Boers not cause surprise. A despatch to the Chronicle from own says it appears to be a fact rs. Botha, wife of the Boer ndant-general, has lately been usy travelling backwards and as with verbal messages ber husband and Gen. Kitch-

CANADA AT GLASGOW

Illion Expected to be a Feature of the Exhibition.

A despatch from Glasgow says:—ans, after doing extremely Paris, have strangely neglect- Glasgow Exhibition. Other es with far less trade have great preparations. The Rus- tion will be a unique feature show, and will represent a expenditure of Government There are six pavilions, built and painted in bright colours, wers and minarets. Germany ve an effective exhibit. Cana- a separate pavilion, which will attractive feature of the ex- n. Its display of food pro- timber, metals, fisheries, and ctures will be complete and anaged. Other colonial exhib- full, and the exhibition as a promises to be exceptionally ting.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

ushels of Grain of Various Kinds Destroyed.

A despatch from Stratford, Ont. At three o'clock on Sunday

WILL EMPLOY 10,000 MEN.

HUGE ENTERPRISE TO BE ESTAB- LISHED AT CANADIAN SOO.

Steel and Iron Plant—Company Capita- lized at \$50,000,000—Entire Plant to be Running Within a Year and a Half.

A despatch from Detroit, Mich., says:—

"Final arrangements were made at noon on Friday at the Russell house for the building of a steel and iron plant at the Soo, which will employ ten thousand men, and be capitalized at fifty million dollars. It will be one of the most extensive in America, and second only to the Carnegie plant in Pennsylvania. It is a project of more magnitude than anything which has been mentioned in connection with the power canal, and if the hopes of the investors are realized it will have a marked effect on the steel and iron market of the United States and Canada. Alfred R. Harvey, of Liverpool, England, accompanied by his secretary, J. Frank Gray, of New York, arrived here on Thursday, and has been very busy since then sending telegrams.

"Friday afternoon Mr. Harvey said everything was practically settled, and there was no question about the building of the plant. The financing of the project had rested with Mr. Harvey, who had enlisted American, Canadian, and English capital of the desired amount. It all rested with the ability of Mr. Clergue to secure the ore, and that gentleman reported that they could get all the raw material they wanted.

EVERYTHING READY.

"We have the advantage of the latest patents, and much of our best machinery has been ordered, and is either building or ready for shipment in England," said Mr. Harvey. "We will have the most complete plant in the world, and from the ore which comes to us from the Lake Superior mines, we will turn out castings, rails, structural, and bridge iron, and everything finished and ready for use. The power which we will get from the canal will make a great saving in the cost of the product, and we will also save materially in shipping the ore, as the haul by water is very short. For this we will build all of our own docks and unloading derricks and apparatus for the speedy and economical handling of the ore.

A HUGE PROJECT.

"Pipes bringing \$22 a ton we can turn out for \$12. There is a proportional saving in all the work we shall do, and I have shown to the men who have advanced the money that the project will be very great. An enormous project like this takes much time. However, we are so far advanced that part of the mill will be running inside of six months, and the entire plant within the year and a half. Then we shall employ ten thousand men at least. It is our intention to have mills both in the United States and Canada; by this means we receive a bonus of \$7 a ton from the Canadian Government for all steel manufactured in the Dominion, and this alone will pay a dividend on the capitalization. There are few mills in Canada, nearly all the iron and steel coming from the States."

NO MORE MEN WANTED.

Lord Kitchener Has Enough to Finish the Struggle.

A despatch from London says:— Spencer Wilkinson, the famous military expert, while admitting the

PRINCE EDWARD.

He is Coming to Canada to Meet His Parents Here.

A despatch from London says:— Little Prince Edward of Cornwall promises to begin his travels earlier than either his father or grandfather did. If reports be true, he may accompany his aunt, the Princess Victoria, to Canada to meet his parents returning from their world trip.

The King's personal popularity appears to have descended to the heir presumptive, who is already familiarly dubbed "King David." Stories of his childish prattle are eagerly read, while the doings of his parents, even while they are visiting distant parts of the Empire, excite only a perfunctory interest.

It will be next to impossible for the present generation to speak of the Duchess of Cornwall as Princess of Wales. The globe-circling tour may eradicate this feeling, but it is impossible to deny its existence. The King's wisdom in insisting on the Australasian trip in face of the opposition of the Queen and the Duke and Duchess becomes daily more apparent.

NEW BRITISH LOAN.

Quickly Snapped Up—Many Offers Came From Abroad.

A despatch from London says:—Although no definite announcement has been made of the amount of the subscriptions to the new loan, it is known that it has been well received, and that its success is ensured. It is freely stated that it was subscribed at least four times over. The subscriptions are mainly from syndicates, bankers and large investors. Many came from abroad. There was no rush of small subscribers like there was for the war loan.

There is much curiosity regarding the takers of the first \$30,030,000. The most favoured rumour is that this amount was taken by a syndicate embracing the Rothschilds, Wernher, Beit & Co., and Sir Ernest Cassell and certain New York investors. It is reported that Mr. Clinton Dawkins, of J. S. Morgan & Co., engineered the syndicate practically in behalf of the Government to make the issue secure. It is added that the syndicate undertook not to sell under one premium for a given time.

GUARDING AGAINST PLAGUE.

Government Public Health Director Takes Careful Precautions.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Dr. Montizambert, Director of Public Health, is having a strict watch maintained in order to guard against the introduction of the bubonic plague into Canada, and the spread of smallpox. At the Pacific coast all Orientals have to undergo a bath at the quarantine station, and their clothing and effects are disinfected. With regard to smallpox, forty officers have been detailed to watch the main avenues of crossing on the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and all suspects are ordered into quarantine. The disease, however, is of a mild type. Persons suffering from it are not seriously incapacitated, and move around freely. This adds to the difficulty of detecting the disease and preventing its spread.

TRIUMPH OF THE SHIRT WAIST.

United States Letter Carriers May Wear Them in Hot Weather.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Newy Items About Ourselves and Our Neighbors—Something of Interest From Every Quarter of the Globe.

CANADA.

Sydney, C.B., is to have an electric street railway.

The Lanark House of Refuge will be built at Perth.

St. Thomas, Ont., is to have a Queen Victoria monument.

The inauguration of Woodstock as a city will be celebrated July 1.

Col. Dent has purchased 300 horses in London, Ont., for the British Army.

Thirty four men have enlisted at London for the Halifax Provincial battalion.

Port Arthur is to have two new international steamboat lines to Duluth and to Houghton, Isle Royale.

Mrs. Kane was given a verdict of \$850 at Hamilton against the Hamilton and Grimsby Electric Railway for injuries.

Mr. De Mole, a farmer of St. Agathe, Que., has fallen heir to \$1,000,000 through the death of a relative in France.

Major Monaghan, U.S., Army Paymaster, who died in the Philippines, was U. S. Consul at Hamilton from 1888 till 1892.

The Canada Atlantic Railway has closed a contract with the Leyland Line of steamships to take 500,000 bushels of grain for Quebec.

A twelve-storey hotel and office building will be erected on the Howe property on Rideau street Ottawa, recently bought by Wm. H. Davis.

Rev. Mr. Joly, a Catholic clergyman, of St. Emelie de L'Energie, Que., has been missing since November, and it is believed he was murdered.

The body of Adolphe Wilson was found on the prairie near Regina. He was lost in a snowstorm early in the winter and was frozen to death.

Conductors on the Ottawa Electric Street Railway must not hereafter place their hand about the waists of lady passengers to prevent them falling when the car starts suddenly. Ottawa ladies object.

A number of promotions in the C. P. R. service are announced:—Mr. Wm. Whyte is to be assistant to the President; Mr. Thomas Tait is to be Manager, of Transportation, Mr. H. P. Timmerman is to be Superintendent of the Ontario & Quebec division, with headquarters at Toronto.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Salisbury will return to London in four weeks.

Dundee in three months has exported \$54,000 of whiskey to the United States.

The London Globe scents a scandal in the discovery that two members of the Government committee on the value of explosives have taken out patents in their own names.

UNITED STATES.

A new Democratic party has been formed in Greater New York to fight Tammany.

Fire destroyed the jail at Mayville, near Jamestown, N.Y., But the prisoners were all rescued.

Melvin R. Baldwin, an ex-Congressman from Minnesota and former State Superintendent of Indian Affairs committed suicide at Seattle.

J. Pierpont Morgan has bought the celebrated Gainsborough picture stolen 25 years ago, recovered at Chicago, and recently taken to England.

Puerto Rico is to enjoy free trade with the United States on and after

a separate pavilion, which will have attractive feature of the exhibition. Its display of food products, metals, fisheries, and actures will be complete and lanned. Other colonial exhibit full, and the exhibition as a promises to be exceptionally ting.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Bushels of Grain of Various Kinds Destroyed.

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MANY BOERS KILLED.

of Colonel Dartnell's Column on the vaziand and Zululand Borders.

spatch from Durban, Natal, -Details of the operations of rtnell's column on the Swazi- nd Zululand borders show that ritish compelled the Boers to from very strong positions, with s of 80 waggons and 40 carts, ere either captured or burned. ritish captured a pom-pom, a gun, 5,000 head of cattle, and a number of horses and sheep. ber of Boers were killed or ed. The British sustained ally no losses.

MR. CHALMERS SLAIN.

in a Missionary in the South Seas for Thirty-Five Years.

spatch from Sydney, N. S. W., -Missionaries Chalmers and s and a number of converts een massacred near Debe, New . Mr. Chalmers had been for five years a missionary in the Seas, twenty-three of which were n New Guinea. He was connect- h the London Missionary Soc- id did valuable exploring and phical work.

DOOR KNOBS OF AMBER.

Egremont's Mansion Now Offered for Sale.

spatch from London says:—The leeted mansion at Silverton, Ex- hich was commenced fifty years r Earl Egremont, is for sale. 250 marble mantel pieces, door of amber, and a bath tub made old block of marble. It cost 0 so far as completed.

WET S FEW FOLLOWERS.

to Recruit a Sufficient Force to be Dangerous.

spatch from London says:—A h to a news agency here from mith, under date of yesterday, Gen. De Wet near Kroonstad, ys he has few followers, and is to recruit a sufficient force to an offensive movement. There een numerous surrenders of g Boers.

means we receive a bonus of \$7 a ton from the Canadian Government for all steel manufactured in the Dominion, and this alone will pay a dividend on the capitalization. There are few mills in Canada, nearly all the iron and steel coming from the States."

NO MORE MEN WANTED.

Lord Kitchener Has Enough to Finish the Struggle.

A despatch from London says:—Spencer Wilkinson, the famous military expert, while admitting the gravity of the South African situation as portrayed by Sir Alfred Milner, expresses the belief that the British troops are gradually hammering the stamina out of the Boer resistance. He said:—

"Despite all reports to the contrary, I think our soldiers in the field retain all their wonted dash and go. They have suffered severe hardships and fought a prolonged fight, but the keenest and sanest observers on the spot agree that they still embody the qualities necessary for effective campaigning.

"It is the fixed intention of the Government to continue the war along the present lines. Success will probably not come suddenly, but it will come. I understand Lord Kitchener does not want any more troops. He thinks he has enough, or almost enough to finish the struggle. Possibly a few more drafts may be sent out, but I think the demands of this war upon our resources in the way of men will soon cease.

"It is a mistake to think that Lord Kitchener or Sir Alfred Milner felt a sense of weakness when the late peace negotiations were inaugurated. On the contrary, neither the commander-in-chief nor the High Commissioner desired to negotiate. Both believed then, as they believe now, that the Boers must be thoroughly beaten before we can have the basis of a lasting peace."

TURNING THE TABLES.

English Steel Co. to Erect Big Plant in the United States.

A despatch from Washington, Pa., says:—W. Jessops and Sons, steel manufacturers, of Sheffield, England, will erect a mammoth steel plant at Washington. The English firm has purchased 37 acres of land of the Gordon farm, and property of the Canton Land Company, north-west of the town, on which site the plant will be erected. In a few days ground will be broken for the erection of the plant, and it is expected that by the close of the present year it will be in operation. The deal was closed last night by Sydney J. Robinson, managing director, and Colonel Herbert Hughes, English attorney for the firm.

CATTLE FOR PRETORIA.

Col. Morgan Has Organized a Cattle Rangers' Corps.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—A large number of breeding cattle are being sent to Basutoland in exchange for ponies. Owing to the difficulty of bringing in captured cattle by the fighting columns. Col. Morgan has organized a Cattle Rangers' corps, which, in troops of 25, under officers, will collect stock and bring it to Pretoria. Besides their daily pay the men will be allowed a percentage on the value of the cattle they bring in, the object being to clear the country of stock. The first troops have started out.

gard to smallpox, forty officers have been detailed to watch the main avenues of crossing on the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and all suspects are ordered into quarantine. The disease, however, is of a mild type. Persons suffering from it are not seriously incapacitated, and move around freely. This adds to the difficulty of detecting the disease and preventing its spread.

TRIUMPH OF THE SHIRT WAIST.

United States Letter Carriers May Wear Them in Hot Weather.

A despatch from Washington says:—The shirt waist has triumphed in the Post-Office Department, in witness whereof Postmaster-General Smith has issued the following order:—

"Shirt Waist—During the heated term postmasters may permit letter carriers to wear a neat shirt waist or loose-fitting blouse, instead of coat and vest; the same to be made of light grey chambray linen, light grey chevrot, or other light grey washable material; to be worn with turn-down collar, dark tie, and a neat belt; all to be uniform at each office."

PUNISHMENT OF CHINESE.

Foreign Ministers in China Have Demanded Four More Heads.

A despatch from Peking states that the Ministers of Great Britain, France the United States, Holland, Belgium, and Italy, to whom the question of the punishment of provincial officials was assigned, have reported to the diplomatic body a demand for four more heads, and the exile or degradation of eighty other officials. The demand was immediately sent to the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

SHOT BY ONE BOER.

Two Officers Killed at Pietersburg by a Hidden Boer.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—Lieut. Walters and Lieut. Pale, Sole of the Tasmanian Bushmen, who were killed outside Pietersburg just before the town was occupied by Gen. Plummer, were shot by one Boer, who was hidden in a mealie patch.

The Boer completely surprised the Tasmanians, and although pursued made good his escape.

What Love Needs.

Love, that foundation stone of married happiness, without which no place can be called a home, must put itself to school to common sense and unselfishness before a sweetheart can grow into a good and helpful wife. Without an enlightened principle of action and some real knowledge of how to rule over and administer her affairs as the steward of her husband the most devoted affection will fail to produce a happy home. Mere readiness to yield everything and give all does not make either a good or a useful helpmeet.

When you buy the very long bananas, you may congratulate yourself that you are getting a good deal of fruit for your money. The truth of the matter is, however, that these large bananas are only plantains. It is the short, fat bananas that have the finer flavor and that cost the more. They are more like the red bananas in flavor.

An ingenious and satisfactory arrangement fitted to writing tables that have only the limited accommodations of small drawers is a deep bag of heavy silk or cretonne that hangs to a frame attached below the table. The bag is strong enough in its making and attachment to hold many letters and odds and ends.

A new Democratic party has been formed in Greater New York to fight Tammany.

Fire destroyed the jail at Mayville, near Jamestown, N.Y., But the prisoners were all rescued.

Melvin R. Baldwin, an ex-Congressman from Minnesota and former State Superintendent of Indian Affairs committed suicide at Seattle.

J. Pierpont Morgan has bought the celebrated Gainsborough picture stolen 25 years ago, recovered at Chicago, and recently taken to England.

Puerto Rico is to enjoy free trade with the United States on and after July 1 this year; according to a New York Herald special from Washington.

Four people in a covered waggon were run down and killed by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas flyer at a crossing eight miles north of Vinita.

Only authorized agents of the railroad companies can hereafter sell or issue railway tickets, according to the anti-scalpers bill which passed the New York State Legislature.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says:—The five largest stationary engine manufacturing companies in the U.S. are to be consolidated into one gigantic combine, with a capital of \$25,000,000.

The doctors who were injected with the bubonic plague serum, as a preventive for the disease, in view of their supervision of Student Hare's case at Ann Arbor, are now ill, the result of the vaccination.

GENERAL.

Negroes are aspirants for mayors of Cuban towns and cities.

Berlin employers will "look out" all workmen who take part in Labour Day demonstrations May 1st.

Prince Louis Napoleon has been married to the Grand Duchess Helena, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir.

The plague is spreading in Australia.

There have been over 2,400 arrests in Odessa alone in connection with the disturbances in Russia.

The Premier of New Zealand suggests a national coal mine to supply Government-owned railways and private consumers, and keep down prices.

COST OF THE WAR.

For the Past Ten weeks Has Been About \$7,500,000.

A despatch from London says:—In the House of Commons on Monday Sir John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, stated in reply to a question that the cost of the war in South Africa during the past ten weeks had been about \$7,500,000 a week.

Loud cheers from the Irish Nationalists greeted this announcement.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.

A despatch from London says:—The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom shows total imports and exports for 1900 to have been £877,448,917, against £814,570,241, for 1899. The imports were £523,075,165, against £485,035,583. The exports for 1900 were £354,373,754, against £329,534,658 for the preceding year.

BOKBURG'S FORCE.

106 Men, With Waggons and Rifles Have Surrendered.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—The force under Commandant Bokburg, composed of 106 men, with waggons and rifles, has surrendered near Middelburg, Transvaal.

THE WHITE ROSE.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—The story opens in the north of England at White Cliffe, the residence of Squire Cliefden. His speculations have failed and he is a ruined man. He is old, and is crushed by the dread of the poor-house. Lord Rhysworth, the wealthy master of Deeping Hurst, at this point makes a proposal of marriage to Dolores Cliefden. The Squire urges his daughter to accept the offer and thus provide for her aged and penniless father. Dolores gives Lord Rhysworth a temporizing answer as his proposal awakens her to the fact that she loves Sir Karl Allanmore of Scarsdale—a love of which she was not before fully aware. Lola de Ferras, a French refugee and a playmate of Dolores' childhood-days, also loves the debonair Sir Karl, and confesses to Dolores that she has made up her mind to win him. Dolores and Lola are known as the white and red roses. Both are strikingly beautiful—Dolores, gentle, modest and lovable, is of the fair type; Lola brilliant and passionate is of the dark type. Between the two springs up a rivalry for the affections of Sir Karl. Dolores, modest and withdrawing constantly imagines that Sir Karl shows a preference for Lola. At last, misled by a trivial occurrence into thinking that he has finally chosen between them, and that he prefers Lola, she sings him a pathetic farewell which he is at a loss to understand, and accepts Lord Rhysworth's offer. It is only when, betrothed to Lord Rhysworth, she has received a dower of land which places her father in affluence, that she learns that Sir Karl loves her. The truth is bitter to both. Dolores, with sweet resignation decides to be a true wife to her betrothed. Sir Karl determines to travel in France in an endeavor to forget his disappointment. Lola goes to Scarsdale to upbraid him for not calling at Beaulieu, her mother's residence, to say good-bye. He does not wish to give her grounds for thinking that he cares for her and is brusque. She asks him to be friends. Sir Karl consents and leaves; Dolores is married. Two years pass; she has a daughter, and her husband dies. Sir Karl returns.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

Little by little the color came to Lola's face again and words to her lips.

"I cannot tell you how pleased I am to see you, Sir Karl," she replied. "You must stay for dinner—it will be ready in ten minutes."

"Yes, do, Sir Karl," said madame. "It will be like old times to have you with us again."

But he had intended to go over to Deeping Hurst that night, and he hesitated. It was still broad daylight yet. If he remained here he would not have time to go.

Lola looked at him imploringly.

"Surely," she said, "you could never think of leaving us to-night; it would be too unkind."

"I did not come prepared to stay," he answered, still half hesitatingly. "I have been traveling all night and all day, and my dress is unsuited for ladies' company."

"We will excuse all that," returned Lola, quickly. "There is no need even to mention it. Let me ring and order your horses to be taken to the stables. You will not refuse me. I

I had not been far away from home—you have kept me so constantly au courant with all that has happened."

"I am very glad that you are pleased with them. Tell me one thing more. Do you care more for my friendship than you did? Would you feel reluctant to lose it now?"

"Most certainly I should," he answered. "I should be more than reluctant—I should be grieved. But why should there be any fear of such a thing?"

"I hope there is not," she said. "I was merely wondering, if you were to lose my friendship, whether you would feel it acutely."

"We may be friends always," he responded. "I do not see anything to prevent it."

"You were wrong in one respect," said Lola, raising her bright beautiful face. "You anticipated finding me married on your return. See how true I have been to our friendship."

"Your marriage need not have impaired it," he replied. "If however you had married some one who objected to it, your clear duty would have been to put an end to it."

His thoughts hardly went with his words. He was wondering how Dolores looked with a widow's cap on her fair hair, whether she would be pleased to see him, how she would greet him, what her first words would be; and the emotion of the girl by his side escaped him.

She walked on in silence. At length she spoke. This was to have been a day of supreme happiness to her, and it did not seem to her as though it had fulfilled its promise.

"Is that all you have to say to me?" she asked, slowly.

He looked down at her with a smile.

"Have I left anything unsaid which I ought to have said?"

"You must be the best judge of that, Sir Karl," she replied. "I am pleased indeed to see you, and hope you are equally delighted to see me."

"I have assured you of that," he said, gravely.

"You seem distraught and preoccupied, Sir Karl—as though your thoughts were hardly here."

"Then I am ashamed of myself," he answered, "that would be unpardonable. The fact is," he added in a lower tone, "my mind is full of one great hope, and I am afraid that I lose myself in thinking of it."

Her heart gave one passionate throb; no doubt came to her as to what the great hope that filled his mind was. It must be the winning of her love; the very fact of his mentioning it proved it. She bowed her head in silence; the words were unutterably sweet to her. Why did he not say more? Surely he would! But he also was silent for some moments.

"Some day," he said then, "I will tell you, as we are friends, more of this great hope of mine. Now I must go, for it is growing late; and Scarsdale is some little distance from here."

"Must you go?" she asked, with the least pressure of her hand on his arm. "I wish you could remain one hour longer. This is, above all others, the night for a beautiful walk."

Who knew its beauty and its dangers better than he did?

"Do not wake madame," he said; "bid her good-by for me."

"Shall I add that you will soon come again?" she inquired.

"Yes. I will be busily engaged for the next few days; but I will ride over as soon as I can."

"I shall miss the pleasure of writing to you," she said; and the way in which she clung to his arm was almost caressing.

"I shall be here to listen to all your pleasant little gossip," he replied

give his name, as Lady Rhysworth did not expect him. He was shown into the drawing-room, where he saw many traces of her ladyship's presence. The piano was opened, and one of her favorite songs stood on it; a dainty lace handkerchief was on the table, and a little white glove in a filigree basket; a book lay open as though she had just put it down, and a jeweled fan near it. They were little tokens, all of them, but they meant so much to him. He took the little white glove; it should never go back to the filigree basket again.

That which struck him most in the room was a life-like portrait of Lord Rhysworth, painted by one of the greatest of living artists. Sir Karl stood for some little time looking at it; he felt sorry for his rival's death, so sorry that if any wish of his could have brought him back to life he would have uttered it. He felt only reverence and pity for the man who had enjoyed his happiness so short a time.

"If ever the wish of my heart is realized," he said. "His child shall be as dear to me as my own."

In the meantime the servant who had gone in search of Lady Rhysworth could not find her. She was not in her own suite of rooms or in the nursery. The child was absent too; so that it was evident to those who knew her ladyship's habits that they had gone out together.

"I had better tell the gentleman," the man thought, "that he must please wait while I go into the gardens."

When the drawing-room door opened and the servant came in, Sir Karl looked up with a sudden, startled glance. Though he longed to see Dolores, his emotion was so great that it was almost a respite to find that it was not she who entered. He trembled for the moment when his eyes should first fall upon the face he loved so well.

"Perhaps," he said to the man, half hesitatingly, "Lady Rhysworth is engaged; if so, I will call again."

"It is not that, sir; my lady is somewhere with Miss Kathleen, and I came to ask if you would wait while I go into the gardens to look for her."

Sir Karl thought that he would have liked to go himself in quest of her ladyship; but he only said—

"I will wait," and the servant went off to renew his search.

A fit of sweet musing had seized Dolores that fine morning. As little Kathleen wanted to go out on the grass and fill her fat little hands with daisies, she must indulge her; besides which, she wanted to know what these sweet musings of hers meant. So away she went, her dress of black crape trailing on the grass, with little Kathleen trotting by her side. When they reached the fountain, Dolores sat down. Her mind and heart were quite full of Lola's words that Sir Karl would soon be home. She thought that she knew what he would say when he came to Deeping Hurst. She had been unflinchingly true to her husband while he lived, she had allowed no thought of hers to wander from him. She had been unwaveringly faithful to his memory since his death; but, now that she knew Sir Karl was coming home, surely there could be no harm in letting her thoughts stray to him! She would be pleased to see him; and, if he cared for her now as he had cared before, why, there was nothing—But there—she would not think of that. It was some years since she had seen him; would he be much altered? she wondered.

She hardly realized the fact that a servant was speaking to her, telling her that she was wanted in the drawing-room; she hardly comprehended the words. Her thoughts so completely engrossed her that she did not ask who the visitor was. She rose slowly, never dreaming that it was Sir Karl, half impatient that she could not have a few moments of rest and respite a few moments to dream

ROYALTY ON DRESS.

What Kings and Emperors Have About Sartorial Art.

Following are the opinions of Europe's potentates in the of masculine dress. The Prince of Wales once said to the Emperor of Germany, "No man has a right to slovenly in his dress, and no man can possibly afford it has a right to be glaringly 'out of fashion,' regards his attire. A well dressed even as a tastefully dressed is a pleasing sight; a slovenly dressed woman is an eyesore. In stance,"—and his Royal Highness laughed good-naturedly—"who has any man who possesses me one suit of clothes to appear in with a light coat and velvet black trousers? Or what right any individual to make life able for those around him by wearing a frock coat and a little hat? To dress well is an art, an art that ought to be studied both men and women."

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS on his last unofficial visit to England said to the Duke of Cambridge, "I am in my own country I ways distinguish an English two ways—firstly, by his about French; secondly, by his style of dressing." "Your Majesty replied the Duke, "we can all a Belgian in this country—first his charming style of address, secondly, by his villainous dressing!"

The Emperor of Germany on to his great friend and admiral Earl of Lonsdale: "When I man careless about his dress, in ill fitting, 'out-of-the-clothes, I say to myself: 'either deeply in love and has refused; careless about life; no tailor will give you further it?"

The venerable Emperor of though very far from being perfect correct himself in his style of ing, is, nevertheless, very particular about the correctness of his dress, and those who daily see him. A certain well known recognized in Vienna, as one most learned men in Austria recognized as one of the most less and slovenly as regards tire. Once, at Court, he a before the Emperor, even more tidy than usual. "Sir," said spoken Emperor, "much studied, have no doubt, considerably your mind; but I should like the greatest favour if you would some tailor to adorn you as well."

TELEGRAPH ACROSS AFRICA

The Survey for the Line Has Reached the Heart of the Dark Continent

The telegraph line which Rhodes is extending from Cape to Cairo is making excellent progress. The line, stretched on short intervals, has now reached the neighborhood of the Zambesi River and the surveyors are selecting the route in advance. It has been decided to run the line up the east coast of Tanganyika as far as Ujiji, it will be carried north-east south coast of Victoria Nyanza; it will be built along the edge of that lake and into the little country west of Lake Rudolf, and will skirt the western of Abyssinia and descend the Nile.

Some people may wonder how a telegraph wire can be pushed across a barbarous country and be a condition for business. It is a comparatively simple matter.

Lola looked at him imploringly. "Surely," she said, "you could never think of leaving us to-night; it would be too unkind."

"I did not come prepared to stay," he answered, still half hesitatingly. "I have been traveling all night and all day, and my dress is unsuited for ladies' company."

"We will excuse all that," returned Lola, quickly. "There is no need even to mention it. Let me ring and order your horses to be taken to the stables. You will not refuse me, I am sure."

"It is very kind of you, but—" "But me no buts!" laughed Lola. "Now you must consent. I have heard you say that a line from Shakespeare would reconcile you to anything."

He laughed, and with the laugh yielded. It was pleasant to be welcomed so warmly by those two graceful women, to be made to feel that he had brought brightness and happiness with him, to know that their delight at seeing him was perfectly genuine. It was more like coming home than going to Scarsdale would be; so he yielded to the temptation or the impulse, and remained.

Madame, noting her daughter's delight, felt her heart sink. She could see that Sir Karl did not care for her except as a friend; and it dawned upon her that an unfortunate love affair would be the one thing in this world which would be most baneful to Lola.

They had a pleasant dinner. Madame ordered some of her choicest wines to be brought; the viands were recherche, the fruit was delicious. Afterward all three repaired to the drawing-room. The long windows opened on to the lawn, the turf of which was smooth as velvet. The room itself was filled with the perfume of odorous flowers, and sweet with the breath of the summer wind.

Madame went to her couch. She was sure Sir Karl would excuse her; but the day had been warm, and she was tired. The fact was her heart ached for her daughter; and if a tete-a-tete after a long absence should be useful to Lola, she should have it.

"I should forget myself, Sir Karl and fall asleep," she said, "you will forgive me. Assure me beforehand of your pardon, and I shall be satisfied."

"I can have no greater pleasure than to see madame comfortable," returned Sir Karl; and in a few minutes he saw by the closed eyelids that virtually he was alone with Lola.

She made some half-laughing apology for her mother; but Sir Karl would not allow that one was needed.

"It is warm here," she said. "Let us go on to the lawn. I should like to talk to you after your long absence."

That was just what he did not want her to do, but he did not like to tell her so. There was nothing for it but for him to follow her on to the lawn. Then he wished that he had taken a cigar; for, as though the action was quite natural to her, she held out her hand for his arm. He gave it to her with a low bow, and they went off together toward the lime-trees. All around was still; there was no sound save the sweet one of falling water. It was the very night for poetry and love.

"Sir Karl," said Lola, "tell me whether you think our friendship has prospered. Are you pleased with the results of it?"

"I cannot but be well pleased, and grateful, too," he replied. "Your letters have been a great source of pleasure to me. I must thank you for them. Owing to them, I feel as though

arm. I wish you could remain one hour longer. This is, above all others, the night for a beautiful walk."

Who knew its beauty and its dangers better than he did?

"Do not wake madame," he said; "bid her good-by for me."

"Shall I add that you will soon come again?" she inquired.

"Yes. I will be busily engaged for the next few days; but I will ride over as soon as I can."

"I shall miss the pleasure of writing to you," she said; and the way in which she clung to his arm was almost caressing.

"I shall be here to listen to all your pleasant little gossip," he replied. "Speaking is better than writing."

"I could write more than I can say," she said, "a flush on her face, her eyes averted."

He made no reply to that, but said "Good-night!" to her gravely.

When the moon rose an hour later, its beams fell upon a beautiful figure, lying with its robes of amber silk and black lace, upon the dry, dewless turf, and upon a white despairing face raised to the sky, while the silence of the night was broken by the sobs of a woman who cried:

"Give me his love, O Heaven, or I shall die!"

CHAPTER XVI.

Sir Karl gave a deep sigh of relief when he found himself driving home in the bright moonlight to Scarsdale. He had dreaded the interview with Lola, and now it was over. He had forgotten all about his promise to go to Beaulieu first on his return to England; he would never have remembered it but for the coaxing little letter which brought it all to his mind. Then he knew that he must keep his promise, and guard himself from peril as well as he could. However it was over now, and he thought he had done a wise and diplomatic thing in telling Lola of his "one great hope." That she should imagine that hope applied to herself never occurred to him; he thought he had let her see that his affections were fixed elsewhere.

Now all would be plain sailing, and there would be no more mistakes. As a friend, this beautiful, bewitching French girl was certainly not to be equaled; as a woman to love, she would not suit him at all. He was highly pleased with the result of his visit. How well he had received that allusion to his hope! He had been almost afraid that there would have been a "scene." He was delighted that she had listened in such sweet, sympathetic silence to what he had to say. It was a good omen that she should be so complaisant. Now he could visit Lady Rhysworth with a light heart; by noon to-morrow he should see her.

That one thought was enough for him—"by noon to-morrow." He did not know what he should say to her, or what the result would be—whether she would be pleased or not to see him, whether he should ultimately win her; he thought only of those few words—he should be with her "by noon to-morrow."

Early the next morning, he started for Deeping Hurst. He had not forgotten that Dolores had a little daughter, and he took with him some marvelous toys which he had brought home for the child. He felt sure that the way to Dolores's heart now would be through her little daughter. So he rode on, his heart filled with happy thoughts, until he reached his destination. He asked the servant who answered his summons if Lady Rhysworth was at home. He remembered that he had never seen her as Lady Rhysworth; nor had he seen her in her new home. He recalled his parting from her. What would his meeting with her be like?

The domestics at Deeping Hurst had forgotten him; he had seldom been there. When the servant asked what name he should give, Sir Karl replied that he should prefer not to

would be pleased to see him; and if he cared for her now as he had cared before, why, there was nothing—But there—she would not think of that. It was some years since she had seen him; would he be much altered? she wondered.

She hardly realized the fact that a servant was speaking to her, telling her that she was wanted in the drawing-room; she hardly comprehended the words. Her thoughts so completely engrossed her that she did not ask who the visitor was. She rose slowly, never dreaming that it was Sir Karl, half impatient that she could not have a few moments of rest and respite, a few moments to dream. "Good-by, baby," she said, half sadly; "they will not give mamma one moment's peace."

"Take me!" begged the little one. "I will come back again in a few minutes," answered Dolores. "I will not be long, dear."

"It must be some man on business about the farm," she thought, as she moved toward the house. "I shall not be sorry when I am free from the whole responsibility."

If she had known that it was Sir Karl who had sent to rouse her from dreams of himself, she would surely have gone more quickly; while he stood with a beating heart in the drawing-room waiting for what he should see when the door was opened.

To Be Continued.

THE MOST RESTFUL COLOUR.

Green is popularly supposed to be the colour which best protects the eye, but a German professor denies that it has any beneficial effect whatever, and declares that green newspapers, green glasses, and green umbrellas are all a mistake. His theory is, at all events, plausible. It is that each different colour tires a different set of nerves of vision, and, therefore, looking at one particular colour saves one set of nerves at the expense of another. The best method, he points out, is to dim all the rays of light by smoked or grey glasses, which rest all the optic nerves.

BLACK SNOW.

Of red snow we all know something from books on the High Alps. Black snow, except when it is "manufactured" in cities, and consists of a fine blend of soot and slush is less well known. But it might have been seen some time ago in a corner of the Muette Valley where a "dark snow," which formed a thick layer almost black, on the ground, came down in a heavy shower. Ill-smelling it was and, what is worse, its colour represented an enormous host of tiny insects. A strong wind, we are told, brought them over from some distant part.

AIR TORPEDO.

A new war torpedo for use in the air is impelled by its own force. After being started by a torpedo gun this novel projectile flies by a force caused by gas escaping from it. This gas is generated by a slow-burning material within the missile. At trials made so far the new torpedo has gone a distance of 16,000 feet. The inventor is a Swedish Major, Mr. Unge, and the German Government is paying for the experiments.

HADN'T OCCURRED TO HER.

Mrs. Newed—There, I have just finished a letter to mamma, but I can't think of anything to put in the postscript.

Mr. Newed—Then, my dear, there is no occasion to add one at all.

Mrs. Newed—That's so. I never would have thought of that.

who are selecting the route in advance. It has been decided to run the line up the east coast of Tanganyika as far as Ujiji, it will be carried north-east along the south coast of Victoria Nyanza. It will be built along the east of that lake and into the little country west of Lake Rudolf, a line will skirt the western of Abyssinia and descend the Nile.

Some people may wonder how telegraph wire can be pushed to a barbarous country and be in condition for business. It is a comparatively simple matter.

The scheme for safeguarding the wire is that which Stanley suggested long ago. Native chiefs all along the route are subsidized to keep it in proper position. As far as tends through their territory must see that the wire is kept on the ground and in its proper position on the poles. They are well paid for their services if they fulfil their duty but of course receive nothing if they neglect their charge. It is to their interest to keep the wire in good condition. This system has been found to work well on the Congo in other parts of Africa where it has been tried.

PRINCESS WITH AN ODD HOBBY.

That of Victoria of England is Bookbinding, and She is an Expert at It.

Princess Victoria of England, unmarried daughter of Edward VII, has the most curious hobby in a family that has several fads. She is deeply interested in book binding.

How she happened to choose this particular hobby nobody sees, but for several years she has devoted a great deal of time to learning how to be an expert book binder and at last has become one.

A few months ago several books sent to an exhibition in the form of "Miss Matthews," were favored by the judges, and several prizes. Nobody knew the exhibitor was until the prize was awarded. Then it was discovered it was the Princess Victoria.

The Princess takes her hobby seriously. Following the lead of her mother, Queen Alexandra, who is deeply interested in medicine, a vital work, Princess Victoria took an examination in the work and when she passed awarded her intention of becoming a nurse.

It was current gossip in London the time that the Prince and Princess of Wales had great difficulty in convincing her that it would be wise for her to do so and that her submission only after many

ENGLISH KINGS.

Edward is the favorite name of the English Kings. Reckoning the throne from the Conqueror, there have been 10 of them. Henrys come next, and the Williams and the Georges divide the honors with four each. There have been since the Conqueror three Richards, two Jameses, two Charleses. Only one King has been named John, and only one S.

TEST FOR DEAFNESS.

A novel and curious test for deafness or approaching deafness has been described by a Paris specialist. If the handle of a vibrating fork be applied to the knee or bony portion of the human frame, sound cannot be heard by the person who possesses an unimpaired ear if the ear be attacked by disease the note can be heard distinctly.

ROYALTY ON DRESS.

Kings and Emperors Have to Say About Sartorial Art.

owing are the opinions of some of the potentates in the matter of the dress. The Prince of Wales once said to the Emperor of Russia, "No man has a right to be in my dress, and no man who possibly afford it has a right to be in my dress." A well-dressed man is a tastefully dressed woman, easing night; a slovenly dressman is an eyesore. For instance—and his Royal Highness said good-naturedly—"what right y man who possesses more than it of clothes to appear in public in a light coat and vest and trousers? Or what right has individual to make life abominable to those around him by wearing a frock coat and a little straw hat to dress well is an art, and that ought to be studied by men and women.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

last unofficial visit to England, the Duke of Cambridge, "When in my own country I can distinguish an Englishman in a first, by his abominable dress; secondly, by his charming of dressing." "Your Majesty," said the Duke, "we can always tell him in this country—firstly, by his manner of addressing; secondly, by his villainous style of dress."

Emperor of Germany once said great friend and admirer, the Duke of Lonsdale: "When I see a careless about his dress, dressed fitting, 'out-of-the-fashion' s, I say to myself: 'You are deeply in love and have been careless about life; or else I will give you further credit.'"

venerable Emperor of Austria is very far from being perfectly himself in his style of dress, nevertheless, very particular the correctness of his courtiers' and those who daily surround him. A certain well known count, sized in Vienna, as one of the learned men in Austria is also sized as one of the most careful slovenly as regards his attire. Once, at Court, he appeared the Emperor, even more than usual. "Sir," said the Emperor, "much study has, I no doubt, considerably adorned mind; but I should take it as the greatest favour if you would allow me a tailor to adorn your body."

TELEGRAPH ACROSS AFRICA.

try for the Line Has Reached the Heart of the Dark Continent.

telegraph line which Mr Cecil is extending from Cape Town to is making excellent progress. ne, stretched on short iron poles, reached the neighborhood of the Umfesi River and the surveyors are selecting the route are far vance. It has been decided to line up the east coast of Lake Nyika as far as Ujiji, whence it be carried north-east to the coast of Victoria Nyanza; then it be built along the east coast of Lake and into the little known west of Lake Rudolf, and finally skirt the western frontier of Abyssinia and descend the Nile. e people may wonder how a telegraph wire can be pushed through barbarous country and be kept in operation for business. It is a comparatively simple matter.

NEWFOUNDLAND WRECKS.

NATIVES ARE EQUALLY ZEALOUS AT SAVING LIFE AND AT LOOTING.

Mystery Surrounds Many of the Wrecks—Hundreds of Fine Vessels and Thousands of Seamen and Passengers Lie in the Deep Waters of the Eastern Coast.

The rugged coast of Newfoundland seems to possess some mysterious influence upon the shipping that frequents these waters. Its rock-ribbed eastern seaboard is lined with the ruins of hundreds of fine vessels and the bones of thousands of seamen and passengers lie in the deep waters about it.

There is a mystery, too, about many of the wrecks. One day a ship is seen sailing safe on her way. The next day, perhaps, fragments come ashore to tell of her fate, but the manner of her loss may never be known. The recent mysterious loss of the steamer *Lucerne* is a case in point.

About the same time as the *Lucerne* and a few miles nearer St. John's, a schooner or square-rigged sailing craft, met her doom under equally mysterious circumstances. No clue has been obtained to her identity. All that is known is that her wreckage in splintered form strews the shore of Blackhead, three miles from St. John's.

Another mystery identified with Blackhead, where the *Lucerne* went down, was the loss of the steamer *Lion*, fifteen years ago. She left St. John's for Trinity, seven hours' run. On a bright, clear winter's night she disappeared and the body of a woman passenger, floating on the tide the next day, was the sole evidence from then until now of her taking off.

A few years later the same locality chronicled another mysterious disappearance, that of the schooner *Emeline*. She was bound from St. John's to Twillingate, carrying a lot of fisher folk. She was seen by another vessel.

GOING THE CONTRARY WAY. as she made for the entrance to Blackhead Tickle, or Strait, which separates the islet from the mainland. That was about 10 p.m., and the next morning some raffle of deck gear was washed ashore, that being the sole proof that death had come to all on board.

It was six years ago that the British cargo boat *Caletro*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, missed her reckoning in the fog and crashed into the promontory that marks the extent of Blackhead peninsula. She became a total loss and three of her men met a watery grave, but the remainder of her people, including the captain's wife, made their way to shore. They were well received and kindly treated but their belongings and those of the ship were regarded as legitimate spoil by the coast folk, who look on a wreck as a merciful intervention of Providence in their behalf. Promptly was the ship looted, from keelson to truck, and everything portable was conveyed to some secure hiding places, while what could not be easily moved was hacked into convenient pieces for transport, or smashed into fragments for some trifling gain.

When a Magistrate was despatched to the scene with a posse of police to compel restitution and punish the offenders, the natives of the place

provided the shore with such a stock of Chicago canned meat that it is said it is still a staple article of diet there.

MILLIONS OF SMITHS.

This Wonderful Family Penetrates Every Grade of Society.

Three thousand years ago the Hebrews were under the dominion of the Philistines. Then arose perhaps the strangest hardship ever imposed upon a subject nation by a conquering one. The Scriptures themselves tell the story in these graphic words:

"Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel, for the Philistines said, Lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears; but all the Israelites went down to the Philistines to sharpen every man his coulter, and his ax, and his mattock."

Thus the Hebrews were obliged to travel from 100 to 200 miles to find a smith, a hardship that is quite inconceivable today, when the country swarms with them. If there had never been any artisan smiths there could be no surname Smith today. And what would it mean to us if there were no longer Smiths (by name) in our land? It would mean vacancies in the professors' chairs and upon the judicial bench; it would thin the ranks of the lawyers, ministers and doctors, of the merchants, brokers and manufacturers, and of the railroad, commercial and financial magnates; it would diminish the number of scholars, reformers and philosophers and deplete the ranks of sailors, soldiers, farmers, mechanics and all the rest of the great laboring world; the tramps, beggars and jailbirds would be less often met with, and cranks, politicians, drunkards and criminals fewer in number. In fact, not a rank or gradation of our whole social system but would be affected. Some genius of computation has figured out that if all the males of earth were enrolled there would be an army of 7,000,000 Smiths among them. Allowing the feminine Smiths to be as numerous, the world has 14,000,000 living Smiths. Whether the number be as prodigious as this or not there is no question that it runs into the millions. A family so numerous and so universally infiltrated through every caste and class commands at least the respect due recognized magnitude and aggregated power.

Literally smith means smiter—i. e., one who smites or hammers. And in old days when every bit of metal, copper, iron, silver, gold or brass, had to be pounded and hammered by mighty strokes into armor, tools, plate, utensils and implements, there was need of many smiths. These smiths, or smiths, were not men of brawn alone; they had to possess the ready brain and skill to sharpen like an implement, repair an armor or shoe a horse. Theirs was an honest and lucrative trade, and every road, street and hamlet had its smiths. Not only were there many smiths, but different branches of smithery abounded, and thus numerous compounds and derivations of Smith came into existence. Among these are Smithers, Smithkins, Smithson, Arrasmith, Arrowsmith, Goldsmith, Silversmith, Coppersmith, Steelsmith, Locksmith, Hammersmith, Hocksmith, Hockersmith, Drakesmith, Forcesmith, Bakersmith, Wildsmith, Wintersmith, Hoffsmith, Smitham, Bowersmith, Worksmith, Watchsmith, Kleinsmith and Smithdeal.

Strangest of all these perhaps is Fewsmith. Sometimes, to distinguish several Smiths in one street or hamlet, a Christian name was incorporated with the usual name. Thus came into usage Smithpeer, Hillsmith, Helensmith and Aaronsmith.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that other languages have their Smiths. Germans have numberless Schmitz and Schmidt, the French have Le Fevres, the Spaniards Gonsulus, the Russian Smithtowskies and the Irish have Gavan and Gowan, each meaning Smith, and McGavan and McGowan, meaning the son of a smith.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A Queer Horse.

Prescott is a town in Wisconsin with not more than 1,000 inhabitants, not counting its dachshund horse, which is its oddest and most noted resident. The body of this queer little horse is as large as usual, but its double jointed legs are only 18 inches long. It is a 3-year-old, and its sire and dam are regularly formed, weighing about 2,280 pounds each, while their frisky offspring is only 650 pounds in weight. Its disposition is as gentle as that of Mary's little lamb or of her Shetland pony. It looks just as solemn as the dog *Ter* which so many jokes have been made. It is sure of a



THE DACHSHUND.

easy time in life, with nothing to do but to let wondering countrymen who flock to George Cook's farm gaze at it. When it trots, the combination of the patter pater of the quickstep and the long body, stretching out so close to the ground is comical enough to make a mule laugh.

The tail and mane of the new breed of horse reach the ground, being especially long even when considering the abbreviated legs. A slight deformity in the head attracts interest, but does not give an ill look to the freak.

Germany gave to the world one of the most mirth producing of beasts, the dachshund dog, and Wisconsin has had the honor of adding to the gayety of nations by turning out the dachshund horse.

The Easter Rabbit.

There is a curious and very sweet little legend cherished by German children concerning the Easter Rabbit. Once upon a time, they tell us, a nice, kind rabbit, who was walking along a quiet woodland road, came across a fine, large nest filled with eggs. The poor mother hen had been seized by a wicked fox and could not go back to her darling nest, so this kind rabbit slept all night upon it, and when he woke in the morning—it was Easter morning—the nest was full of little, downy, yellow chickens. The chickens thought the rabbit was their own mamma, so they cried out for something to eat, and the rabbit ran about and fetched food for them and kept them warm and fed until they were all old enough to take care of themselves. Ever since then the rabbit has been the special genius of Easter time, and this holiday is not complete for German little folk without an "Oster hase's nest." It holds many a favor and present, serving the same purpose that Christmas stockings and wooden shoes do at Christmas time. —Mrs. A. G. Lewis in Woman's Home Companion.

A Way to Make Smoke Rings.

Here is a simple way to make smoke rings: First procure a cubical cardboard box with a small, round opening in two of its opposite sides; fill it with smoke from burning paper and send the ring into the air by hitting the palm of the hand against one hole so as to eject the smoke wreath at the other. In this way most excellent rings are formed, and if received on a piece of damp glass the rings can be caught and held for a few moments for examination. In a quiet room, free from drafts, the regularity and duration of the rings will provide a surprise for those who have not tried the ex-

are selecting the route are far
lance. It has been decided to
line up the east coast of Lake
nyika as far as Ujiji, whence
ll be carried north-east to the
coast of Victoria Nyanza; then
ll be built along the east coast
at lake and into the little known
ry west of Lake Rudolf, and fin-
will skirt the western frontier
yssia and descend the Nile.
e people may wonder how a
raph wire can be pushed through
barous country and be kept in
tion for business. It is a com-
ely simple matter.
scheme for safeguarding the
is that which Stanley suggested
ago. Native chiefs all along the
are subsidized to keep the wire
oper position. As far as it ex-
through their territory they
see that the wire is kept off
ground and in its proper place
e poles. They are well paid for
services if they fulfil their duty,
f course receive nothing if they
at their charge. It is therefore
eir interest to keep the wire in
condition. This system has been
t to work well on the Congo and
her parts of Africa where it has
tried.

CESS WITH AN ODD HOBBY.

of Victoria of England is Bookbind-
lar, and she is an expert at it.

ness Victoria of England, the
ried daughter of Edward VII.,
he most curious hobby of any
family that has several unusual
She is deeply interested in
binding.

v she happened to choose that
ular hobby nobody seems to
but for several years she has
ed a great deal of time to learn-
to be an expert bookbinder,
t last has become one.

ew months ago several book com-
ent to an exhibition in the name
fiss Matthews," were favorably
ed by the judges, and received
al prizes. Nobody knew who the
itor was until the prizes were
ded. Then it was discovered that
s the Princess Victoria.

Princess takes her hobbies very
sly. Following the lead of her
er, Queen Alexandra, who is
y interested in medicine, and hos-
work, Princess Victoria began
dy nursing some years ago. She
an examination in theoretical
and when she passed announce-
r intention of becoming a hos-
nurse.

was current gossip in London at
ime that the Prince and Prin-
f Wales had great difficulty in
neing her that it wouldn't be
for her to do so and that Vic-
submitted only after many tears.

ENGLISH KINGS.

vard is the favorite name of Eng-
Kings. Reckoning the three be-
the Conqueror, there have been
them. Henrys come next with
and the Williams and Georges
the honors with four each.
have been since the Conqueror
Richards, two James and two
es. Only one King has been
d John, and only one Stephen.

TEST FOR DEAFNESS.

novel and curious test for deaf-
or approaching deafness has just
described by a Paris specialist.
e handle of a vibrating tuning
be applied to the knee or other
portion of the human frame, the
cannot be heard by the person
possesses an unimpaired ear, but
ear be attacked by disease, then
ote can be heard distinctly.

ter people, including the captain's
wife, made their way to shore. They
were well received and kindly treated
but their belongings and those of the
ship were regarded as legitimate
spoil by the coast folk, who look on a
wreck as a merciful intervention of
Providence in their behalf. Promptly
was the ship looted, from keelson
to truck, and everything portable was
conveyed to some secure hiding
places, while what could not be easily
moved was hacked into convenient
pieces for transport, or smashed into
fragments for some trifling gain.

When a Magistrate was despatched
to the scene with a posse of police
to compel restitution and punish the
offenders, the mother of the young
leader waited upon the Judge with an
ingenious plea for mercy:

"Oh, Judge, don't be too hard on
the poor boys!" she said. "'Tis not
often they get a chance at anything
Why did them steamer people keep
so close to the shore, putting tempta-
tion in the way of poor people?"

The Judge was callous, and a
SENTENCE OF SIX MONTHS
in the penitentiary gave the wreckers
ample opportunity to cogitate on the
unwisdom of giving way to such
temptations in future.

A few miles distant a large Nor-
wegian bark in ballast was driven
ashore in a fierce gale. The crew
promptly scrambled ashore and left
her to her fate, glad to escape with
their lives. When the storm abated
the fishermen from the neighborhood
assembled in force and stripped her.
Again was the Magistrate despatched
with his minions, and again was
swift and sure justice administered
to the offenders. On this occasion
it was the elderly father of one of
the strapping young fishermen who
pleaded for his erring off-spring.

"I don't know what the Almighty
can be thinking of at all," he com-
mented: "First he sends us a bad
fishery and now he sends us a damned
Norwegian full of rocks." Obviously
from this view of it, the looting was
of no account.

It is a strange moral code these
fisher folk have. There is no danger
too great for them to brave to rescue
the unfortunates on a wreck. The
best in a fisherman's house is none
too good for the castaway. Yet the
very men will then board a derelict
and loot her with a thoroughness be-
gotten of long practice. At the
same time they will respect the sailors
kitbag as religiously as a sacred em-
blem.

At another point a large French
bark, buffeted by adverse winds
drifted near the shore. The crew,
being without food, launched their
boat and rowed shoreward, seeing
which six of the settlers put off and
boarded her. Overjoyed with their
prize, they drank generously of

A JAR OF BRANDY,
which they found in the cabin. Sleep
succeeded, from which they awoke to
find their boat broken adrift and
themselves confined on a ship which
had not a crust. Incredible misery
was their portion for six long days,
when they at last succeeded in beat-
ing into a harbor.

When the big North German steam-
ship Herder was last near Cape Race
a few years ago the natives actually
burned Whalebone worth \$15,000 a
ton to obtain light to save leather
valued at 20 cents a pound. When
the Arbela's cargo was being salvaged
they ruthlessly smashed in pieces
crates of the daintiest of glassware
for table use to get out two cases
of French prayer books, worth about
25 cents each.

Three men in a nearby harbor once
got ashore a piano, and having no
idea of its value or how to dispose of
it, tried to solve the difficulty by the
Solomon-like expedient of sawing it
into three pieces. The Grasbrook
wreck enabled the musical talent of
a long stretch of coast to be cul-
tivated through the medium of a
defuge of German concertinas, and
the loss of the Harpyrian in 1890

Watchsmith, Kleinsmith and Smithdeal.
Strangest of all these perhaps is Few-
smith. Sometimes, to distinguish several
Smiths in one street or hamlet, a Chris-
tian name was incorporated with the
usual name. Thus came into usage
Smithpeer, Hillsmith, Helensmith and
Aaronsmith.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that
other languages have their Smiths. Ger-
mans have numberless Schmitz and
Schmidt, the French have Le Fèvres,
the Spaniards Gonsulms, the Russian
Smithowskies and the Irish have Gavan
and Gowan, each meaning Smith, and
McGavan and McGowan, meaning the
son of a smith.

Queer Trees at Niagara.

Persons visiting Niagara falls in sum-
mer often have their attention attracted
to the queer shapes taken on by the
trees which grow immediately around the
great cataract. A trio of sturdy old
trunks which must be every bit of 50
years old, and yet are graced with a tuft
of foliage which seems to belong to a sap-
ling of a few summers, stand near the
American falls.

A visit to the falls in winter will ex-
plain the reason for the grotesque ap-
pearance of the trees. The mist thrown
up by the falling water settles on the
trees in such quantities that they often
assume the appearance of icebergs stranded
high and dry on the banks. As the
weight of the ice increases the weaker
boughs break away under the burden,
and after a very cold season the tree
emerges from its plating of ice shorn en-
tirely of its branches. The trunk alone
stands, and when touched by spring's
warm breath it shoots out into a very
close and compact bunch of leaves, which
looks ridiculous on the top of such a
heavy piece of timber.

Booming Papa.

"Here is a story of a little girl, the
daughter of a local physician of credit
and renown," says the Cleveland Plain
Dealer. "She is a bright child of 6 and
has been much petted by her admiring
friends. Perhaps this has spoiled her a
little, but she is so sweet and entertain-
ing that visitors can't keep their hands
off her.

"One of these visitors, a new neighbor,
made a call on the little maid's mother,
and it wasn't but a few moments before
the little maid was on her lap.

"In the chatter which followed the
woman made some allusion to the little
one's grandmother.

"Why, didn't you know?" cried the
child.

"Know what, dear?" said the visitor.

"Why," answered the child, "grandma
is dead, and grandpa is dead, and Aunt
Jane is dead, and most all of papa's pa-
tients are dead too!"

Philanthropy.

"How you must enjoy being a philan-
thropist!" said the sprightly young wom-
an.

"I don't quite understand you," replied
the man of earnest manners.

"It must be such a pleasure to feel
that you have plenty of money and can
always be doing good."

"Yes; but the only difficulty is that one
can't always be sure whether he is doing
good or being done good."

Standing In His Own Light.

"I'll never give you up, Miss Perkins-
never."

"That's it, Mr. Hopkins; I'd be afraid
to marry such a determined, obstinate
man as you are."

CONCENTRATED FOOD.

A restaurant for concentrated food
is to be started in Paris by an enter-
prising French chef. The happy din-
er will enjoy a menu of tabloids. From
the hors d'oeuvres to dessert his en-
tire meal will be presented to him
in a few square inches. In this way
a busy man will be able to eat his
dinner in a few minutes, or carry it
about with him in his waistcoat-poc-
ket to swallow in spare moments.

WATER RATS IN CHICAGO'S RIVERS
Companion.

A Way to Make Smoke Rings.

Here is a simple way to make smoke
rings: First procure a cubical cardboard
box with a small, round opening in two
of its opposite sides; fill it with smoke
from burning paper and send the ring
into the air by hitting the palm of the
hand against one hole so as to eject the
smoke wreath at the other. In this way
most excellent rings are formed, and if
received on a piece of damp glass the
rings can be caught and held for a few
moments for examination. In a quiet
room, free from drafts, the regularity and
duration of the rings will provide a sur-
prise for those who have not tried the ex-
periment.

The Game of Proverbs.

The game of proverbs is always a good
amusement for a party. One child is
chosen as the guesser and leaves the
room, while the rest select the proverb
and divide the words between them in or-
der as they sit in a circle.

The guesser returns and asks each per-
son a trivial question, and the player in
answering must introduce the word of
the proverb entrusted to him or her.

Another way of playing the game is to
choose a proverb containing as many
words as there are players and all shout
the words together when the guesser re-
enters the room.

Water Rats of Naples.

In this picture are shown two of the
water rats of Naples. They are only
harmless boys who have been brought up
close to the water. These boys can swim
like so many rats and are as hard to
catch by the police as are our boys who
live along the wharfs. These boys of Na-



THE RATS AT PLAY.

ples make a living by diving for pennies.
When the big ocean steamers come to
Italy from America, the water rats sur-
round the boats and cry, "Penny, penny
in the water, please; hurry up, please,"
and few can resist their pleadings. So
over goes a penny and into the water all
the water rats dive at once, and soon up
comes the lucky one with it in his mouth.
Then it is "Penny, please," again until
the ship leaves port. These boys are
mostly fishermen's sons.—W. Schmiedgen
in Chicago Record.

To Play "Shopping."

The leader says: "I went shopping this
morning and everything I bought began
with A. From the grocer I bought (points
to a player and waits for response), from
the druggist (points to another), from the
dry goods store, from the baker," etc.
The responses must be given quickly.
The penalty is to take the place of the
leader and start another letter.

THE SULTAN'S ETIQUETTE.

I wonder why the Sultan insists on
his audiences always backing out of
the throne-room. Afraid of assassina-
tion? said the Man Who is Always
Asking Unexpected Questions.

Oh, no, replied the Man Who Car-
ries a Large Stock of Explanations. He
does so because he wishes to be con-
sistent. The Sultan backs out of a
great many transactions himself, you
know, and he does not like to be made
conspicuous.

Mebbe, suggested the Practical Man,
mebbe he makes them do it for the
protection of the royal umbrella.

Bargains in Clothing!

We can show you the swellest patterns, and the most up-to-date cuts in Men's and Boys' Clothing to be found in Napanee.

Boys' Fancy and Plain Tweed Suits in plaited double breasted and plain sacks: \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Boys' all-wool imported Serge, farmer satin lined, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

Youths fancy Tweed and Serge Suits, double breasted Vests, \$4, \$5, \$6.

Men's Tweed Suits, smart patterns, single and double breasted sacks, from \$3.50 to \$11.50.

See us before ordering your spring suit. We have just what you want. We can save you money. We can hold your trade.

Call in, we are always pleased to show you.

J. L. BOYES.

Men's Outfitter.

Hats and Caps.



THE COAL BIN

Now is the time to think about having your coal bin filled, and the cheapest coal you can get is the celebrated Seranton coal from Dafeo's. Leave your order now and have your coal promptly delivered, well screened, and be ready for the long cold winter.

Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain at the highest market price, and manufacturer of choice family and patent flour.

Telephone No. 14.

J. R. DAFOE,

A BUSINESS CHANGE!

I wish to inform the citizens of Napanee and vicinity that I have purchased the

Bakery and... Confectionery

business from W. A. Embury and will be pleased to have a continuance of your trade. I have added a fresh stock of Confectionery and will keep everything up-to-date. Fresh Oysters kept constantly on hand.

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN FOLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1901

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

Queen.. Quality

The Famous Shoe
for Ladies.

"Natty Oxford."



Light Flexible
Sole.
Medium High
Heel.

Exact Reproduction of this Style Shoe.

Wilson & Bro.

Sole Agents for Napanee.

For Sale or to Rent.

Brick house with good drive house, barn and large garden with number of good fruit trees for sale or to rent. Apply to
H. GIBSON.

A splendid stock of all kinds of rings, newest designs now ready for inspection at prices to satisfy you. F. Chinnack's Jewelry Store.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Gould's Prize Competition.

A \$35.00 Graphophone with two dozen records of the latest in the musical line, comprising vocal solos, band selections, etc., by the best musical organizations in America. This Graphophone is offered as a prize to customers in the following way: Every customer will be entitled to one chance for every dollar purchase made at my store from this date until the 1st of May, when the competition will be closed and the person making the closest estimate will get the complete outfit. I have put a number on a card between the numbers 1 and 1000, sealed it and deposited it with responsible persons, with instructions to

The Medical Hall

is Headquarters for

HOUSE PAINTS,
CARRIAGE PAINTS,
ROOF AND BARN PAINTS
DETLOF & WALLACE.

CREAMERIES, 50 Cents.

T. H. WALLER.

To Let.

That advantageously situated and comfortable brick house on East street. Apply to
T. JAMIESON. 18

Wanted.

A girl or middle aged woman of tidy habits to keep house for a widower with one child. No cows. Address by letter
18bp Box 162, Napanee.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences, Everything new and up-to-date, Experienced workmen. Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

1901 Change of Time.

The Str. Reindeer will, until further notice, leave Napanee at 1:30 p.m. for Picton and all way ports, connecting at Deseronto with Str. Verona for Belleville and Trenton. 17-c

Fire Alarm System.

At a special meeting of the town council on Saturday evening last the contract for the putting in of a new fire alarm system was awarded to the Bell Telephone Co., at a cost of \$1,080. The matter has been under discussion for some time past, and as the said company would not renew the old contract the town was virtually compelled to buy. A number of the members of council were opposed to giving the contract to the Telephone Company, but as nothing better could be secured they consented. The original price asked for by this company was \$1,250, but by doing away with some parts of the system, which the council thought could be easily dispensed with, they came to an agreement for \$1,080.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Licenses Granted in Addington.

The Board of License Commissioners for the district of Addington met in the Inspector's office, Tamworth, on Tuesday, 23rd inst., and granted tavern licenses to the following persons in said district for the license year 1901-1902: H. H. Roberts, Sharbot Lake; P. J. Gillen, Arden; Ed. Ellis, Clarendon Station; J. F. Johnson, Omphah; Johnston Brown, Tichborne; Frank R. Leslie, Picadilla; E. Hamilton, Mrs. S. Whalen, M. C. O'Dea, Enterprise; Jas. Burns, Sampson Shields, Tamworth; Henry Beatty, Yarker; W. J. Thompson, Camden East; Mrs. C. A. Kennedy, Newburgh; James Evans, Patrick Evans, Centreville; R. Mahoney, Erinsville; John McIlroy, Flinton; George Deline, Cloyne; R. Mellon, Sheffield. The applications of Wm. Uens, Mountain Grove; W. D. Bertram, Parham; Thos. Polmateer, Erinsville Station; M. A. Williams, Croydon, and A. J. Under, Colebrook, were laid over for future consideration. J. M. SMITH, Sec'y of Board.

To cure a cold in a night—use Vapo-Cresolene. It has been used extensively during more than twenty-four years. All Druggists.

Boy Wanted

A good smart boy wanted to learn bicycle business.

W. J. NORMIL
Napanee Bicycle V

Wanted.

Good general servant. No war Good wages. Apply to Mrs. Jan 18tf John

Bicycles! Bicycles!

Dominion, Perfect, McBurney and the celebrated Racy's bi Guaranteed for the season and looked at
Boyle & Son

East End Barber Shop.

Next to Jamieson's Bakery, former the Tichborne House.

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

Another Surprise.

Grinding done free every day this for all who are married in this month producing their marriage certificate Close's mills.

JAS. A. C.

Our New Postmaster.

Mr. Gilbert Bogart, who for the 1 years has faithfully performed his duties as postmaster at Napanee, sent in his resignation to the department on April 9th leaving the position vacant. One later Dr. R. A. Leonard received the appointment and will commence his on Wednesday, May 1st.

Died in Colorado.

At Denver, Colorado, March 15th, Herbert M. Murdoch, in his 26th year, was the youngest son of the late Murdoch, of Adolphustown. For a more his health had been gradually with that dread disease consumption during the fall of last year he left his in New York state and came to Ad town and for a short time was with sister, Mrs. J. W. Dorland, but as improvement took place he was advised his physician to go to Colorado, with hope that a change of climate might him good, which he did in the early term, but as the disease had such a hold on him death ended on the above what once promised to be a prosperous

Tennis Club.

The first meeting of the Tennis was held Tuesday evening last to order for the coming season. The following executive was appointed:—Pat J. A. Shibley, Esq., Zina Ham, Esq. E. Anderson, Esq., Harvey Warner President, Mr. C. E. Edwards; President. Mrs. Tobey; Sec'y-Treas J. F. VanEvery; Committee—Mrs. Robinson, Miss S. Harshaw, Mr. Orange, Mr. W. G. Prayn. The at the park are being brought into shape, and the Executive hope for support.

Quinte Foot-Ball League.

The following schedule of games has drawn up:

Sydenham at Deseronto.....	A
Sydenham at Mohawks.....	A
Deseronto at Sydenham.....	J
Napanee at Deseronto.....	J
Mohawks at Sydenham.....	J
Deseronto at Mohawks.....	J
Napanee at Sydenham.....	J
Deseronto at Picton.....	J
Mohawks at Deseronto.....	J
Napanee at Picton.....	J
Mohawks at Picton.....	J
Deseronto at Napanee.....	J
Napanee at Mohawks.....	J
Sydenham plays Picton at Napanee	J
Mohawks at Napanee.....	J
Picton at Deseronto.....	J
Sydenham at Napanee.....	J
Picton at Mohawks.....	J
Sydenham plays Picton at Deseronto	J
Picton at Napanee.....	J

Toronto Star's Portrait of King Ed

The Toronto Star has published trait of King Edward VII, which we believe the highest standard of graphy attainable on this continent. This statement is not too strong w admitted we think by those who

A BUSINESS CHANGE!

I wish to inform the citizens of Napanee and vicinity that I have purchased the

Bakery and... Confectionery

business from W. A. Embury and will be pleased to have a continuance of your trade. I have added a fresh stock of Confectionery and will keep everything up-to-date. Fresh Oysters kept constantly on hand.

7-1y

A. G. Fairbairn.

A TIME FOR A CHANGE.

LEVI D. WAGAR, who for the past 16 years has been in the employ of John Carson, has opened a

FULL LINE OF HARNESS,

Whips, Sweats, Oils of all kinds, and Axle Grease. Repairing a specialty. All work guaranteed. A call solicited. Next door to the Paisley House.

Levi D. Wagar,
7-3m PROPRIETOR.

WE HANDLE ONLY THE BEST LEAD

that is on the market. Just in—2 ton of genuine

ELEPHANT LEAD

Also the best Pale and Double Boiled Oil. Give us a call before you buy and we will save you money.

J. J. PERRY.
Druggist.

Milk Cans.

The quantity we sell is a guarantee that ours is the best. Over 100 sold already. Boyle & Son.

Found

On Dundas street, Napanee, on Tuesday, April 23rd, a man's black overcoat. Owner may have same by applying at the office of this paper.

Napanee Cheese Board.

The first meeting of the Napanee Cheese Board will be held in the Town Hall, Napanee, on Wednesday, May 8th, at the usual hour.

Lost.

On Saturday evening, April 20th, on Bridge, John or Dundas streets, a navy blue Waterproof Cape. Finder will please leave same at the office of this paper and claim reward. 19a

Wedding Bells.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kellar, Napanee, on Wednesday, April 24th, at 9 a.m., by Rev. Mr. McIntyre, of the E. M. church, Mr. George Grange, of London, to Miss Etta Switzer, daughter of the late Christopher Switzer, of Switzerland, and sister of Mrs. Orlin L. Herring, of Napanee. The happy couple left by the 10.26 train for Toronto, Niagara Falls and London.

SOLID BOOTS

We are surprising people by quality and price in Solid Working Boots. No trouble to show them. 19a J. J. HAINES.

A \$35.00 Graphophone with two dozen records of the latest in the musical line, comprising vocal solos, band selections, etc., by the best musical organizations in America. This Graphophone is offered as a prize to customers in the following way: Every customer will be entitled to one chance for every dollar purchase made at my store from this date until the 1st of May, when the competition will be closed and the person making the closest estimate will get the complete outfit. I have put a number on a card between the numbers 1 and 1000, sealed it and deposited it with responsible persons, with instructions to open it at 12 o'clock noon on May 1st, when the winner will be notified and can carry away this valuable prize. A full and complete assortment of Groceries always in stock and sold cheaper than the cheapest. Give me a call and be convinced for yourself.

8-3m

GOULD'S GROCERY,
Near Anderson's Livery,
Market Square.



Proud of Them

LADIES OF TASTE AND SKILL
RIDE THE

**Cleveland, Crescent,
Hyslops AND
Massey-Harris**

BICYCLES.

AND ARE PROUD OF THEM

From first to last they show their quality. They are built for easy riding and hard service. They are beauties in construction and are equal to the hard knocks any rider desires to submit them to as a test.

**They are
Canadian made Wheels**

and are positively the strongest and easiest running Bicycle made.

W. J. NORMILE,

Napanee Bicycle Works.

Headquarters for Repairing
and Enamelling.

Camden East; Mrs. C. A. Kennedy, Newburgh; James Evans, Patrick Evans, Centerville; R. Mahoney, Erinsville; John McIlroy, Flinton; George Deline, Cloyne; R. Mellon, Sheffield. The applications of Wm. Uens, Mountain Grove; W. D. Bertram, Parham; Thos. Polmateer, Erinsville Station; M. A. Williams, Croydon, and A. J. Ryder, Colebrook, were laid over for future consideration. J. M. SMITH, Sec'y of Board.

To cure a cold in a night—use Vapo-Cresolene. It has been used extensively during more than twenty-four years. All Druggists.

Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange & Bro., Druggists, Napanee.

Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bennett, Piety Hill, celebrated their golden wedding on Tuesday. Fifty years ago they were united in marriage in England and started for America to make themselves a home in the new country. They were eight weeks making the journey and first settled in Bowmanville, where they resided for a number of years, coming to Napanee over thirty years ago. Ten children, five sons and five daughters, blessed their union, eight of whom are still living and all grown to man and womanhood. The children present on this happy occasion were: Geo. A., Toronto; R. W., Richmond, Indiana; J. W., Deseronto; Mrs. Denis Daly and Miss Emma Bennett, Napanee. Mrs. L. H. Bennett, Winnipeg, was also present. H. Bennett, Toronto, a brother of W. L. Bennett, was also a guest. The children and friends presented Mr. and Mrs. Bennett with a purse of gold and many other remembrances of that happy day fifty years ago.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Veterans Apply for Land.

No less than 300 applications have been received by the Department of Crown Lands for the 160-acre farms offered to veterans of the Fenian troubles and of the South African war. Of these, 180 are from the former class and 120 from the latter. The department have as yet taken no steps to locate the settlers, but it is probable that an order in Council will be passed at an early date, setting apart certain sections for this purpose. It may be recounted here that the bill as finally passed makes the following classes of persons eligible for this grant:—Persons resident or domiciled in Ontario, who here or elsewhere enlisted for active military service in the South African war in 1899 and 1900. Persons who are next of kin of any person so enrolled, who may be since deceased. Persons resident in Ontario who went to said war to act as nurse, chaplain, Red Cross commissioner or newspaper correspondent. Volunteer militiamen who were engaged in active service in the defence of the Ontario frontier in 1865, 1866 or 1870; next of kin of those who lost their lives in that service in 1866 or 1870; residents of Ontario who served in defence of Ontario in 1866 as members of the Chicago Volunteer Company; also members of Imperial service who defended the frontier in 1866.

No. 22 TINNED STEEL

30 Gal. Milk Cans

\$5.00.

T. H. WALLER

BEFORE YOU PAINT
SEE

DETLOF & WALLACE

AT THE MEDICAL HALL,

QUALITY THE BEST.

PRICES RIGHT.

Napanee; Mrs. C. A. Kennedy, Newburgh; James Evans, Patrick Evans, Centerville; R. Mahoney, Erinsville; John McIlroy, Flinton; George Deline, Cloyne; R. Mellon, Sheffield. The applications of Wm. Uens, Mountain Grove; W. D. Bertram, Parham; Thos. Polmateer, Erinsville Station; M. A. Williams, Croydon, and A. J. Ryder, Colebrook, were laid over for future consideration. J. M. SMITH, Sec'y of Board.

Toronto Star's Portrait of King E

The Toronto Star has published a portrait of King Edward VII, which we believe the highest standard of photography attainable on this continent. This statement is not too strong admitted, we think, by those who work. The picture shows His Majesty in official uniform, with his decorations and proper colors. As a piece of art, it is the best obtainable—better photograph as all oil paintings. The artist is heightened by a rich background, increases in the print the effect of painting. The gold of the uniform upon the picture with striking. The picture is 18 inches by 24 inches, convenient size for framing. The of the finest and heaviest quality expense has been spared in the work only cheap thing about it is its price, according to the price charged for portraits of King Edward which he displayed in shop windows, the easily worth \$1, but the Star will sell a strong tube upon receipt of 15 silver or stamps.

OBITUARIES.

CATHERINE M. BELL

the beloved wife of Lucas S. Morven, was the fourth of the family of Francis Bell, of Sharpton, Township, and about twenty-two years she was married by the Rev. A. J. Mr. L. Sharp, who for about twenty years has proven to be a very successful and by their united effort, industry they not only accumulated property, but established a beautiful Mrs. Sharp was converted to God's life, having been born and trained in a good christian home, the influence never left her, and when converted identified herself with the church, in which she not only consistent member, always giving of a true spiritual life and endeavoring to promote the interests of God's Kingdom. A prominent member of the Woman's Auxiliary, and took a great interest in the Sabbath school work, and was she a good bible student but faculty of imparting her knowledge, and endeavored by God's grace to exemplify Christ in her life. Standing the fact that her sickness was of short duration, it was severe, yet all with christian fortitude and amid the cares and duties of her life, but in the closing hours of her life cheered and sustained by the sense of Christ's presence. On the evening of Thursday, April 4th, at forty-four years, she was summoned to her reward, and as she peacefully slept in Jesus, she left behind her three sisters, besides her husband with three dutiful and dear children, Miss Edith, and Clarence and Fletcher to mourn and while they with us bow in reverence to the Divine Will, we recognize the vacancy in the home, society and not because life has become extinct but rather transferred to an eternal home, a higher sphere of perfection which we have here but the 1st of April 6th, and the service which at the family residence, was conducted by the pastor of the deceased, assisted by Rev. M. J. Bates, after which the remains were placed in the vault, and a service which was mortal away in view of consistent life and untiring energy home church and community truly say—"She hath done well."

WANTS. You want a Low shoe. You want to WEAR well and FEEL good. You want the price VERY REASONABLE. All your wants supplied by HAINES.

art boy wanted to learn the
W. J. NORMILE,
Napanee Bicycle Works.
eral servant. No washing.
Apply to Mrs. Jarvis,
John street.

Bicycles!
Perfect, McBurney-Beattie
celebrated Raocyle bicycles.
or the season and looked after
Boyle & Son's.

arber Shop,
nieson's Bakery, formerly at
e House.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

prise.
one free every day this month
remarried in this month, by
eir marriage certificates, at
JAS. A. CLOSE.

ostmaster.
Bogart, who for the past 38
hfully performed his duties as
Napanee, sent in his resigna-
partment on April 9th, thus
position vacant. One week
A. Leonard received the ap-
d will commence his duties
y, May 1st.

orado.
Colorado, March 13th, 1901,
Murdoak, in his 26th year.
oungest son of the late Wm.
Adolphustown. For a year or
th had been gradually failing
ad disease consumption, and
ll of last year he left his home
state and came to Adolphus-
r a short time was with his
W. Dorland, but as no im-
ok place he was advised by
to go to Colorado, with the
change of climate might do
ich he did in the early win-
e disease had such a strong
leath ended on the above date
omised to be a prosperous life.

meeting of the Tennis Club
sday evening last to organize
ing season. The following
was appointed:—Patrons—
, Esq., Zina Ham, Esq., T.
Esq., Harvey Warner, Esq.,
Ir. C. E. Edwards; Vice
s. Tobey; Sec'y-Treas., Mr.
ery; Committee—Mrs. J. W.
lias S. Harshaw, Mr. W. A.
W. G. Prunyn. The courts
re being brought into proper
be Executive hope for a good

-Ball League.
ing schedule of games has been

t Deseronto,.....April 27
Mohawks.....May 4
Sydenham.....May 10
Deseronto.....May 17
Sydenham.....May 18
Mohawks.....May 21
Sydenham.....May 22
Picton.....May 24
Deseronto.....May 29
Picton.....May 30
Picton.....June 5
Napanee.....June 7
Mohawks.....June 12
ays Picton at Napanee June 14
Napanee.....June 19
seronto.....June 20
Napanee.....June 22
hawks.....June 26
ays Picton at Deseronto Jun 29
panee.....July 1st

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Edward VII, which reaches
he highest standard of litho-
table on this continent. That
nt is not too strong will be

A WHIRLWIND BARGAIN EVENT!

The inclement weather of the past week somewhat lessened the usual April trade activity, and, to catch up, we have decided to make the last day of the month a red-letter one in the history of the Big Store's aggressive economical retailing. So on

TUESDAY, APRIL 30th,

and for that day only—we give you the benefit of

A Straight 25 per cent Discount

on our usual close selling prices

on every purchase you then make. The following few lines excepted, cottons, spools, warps and yarns, and 5c goods.

At no time in the Big Store's career has it carried a stock so well selected, so choice, so satisfying to its patrons. Never before in all the years of the serving of old friends and customers have we been able to care for their wants so well.

A CARNIVAL OF LOW PRICES!

This Great Bargain Event will be fraught with the grandest money-saving opportunities ever offered the people of Napanee and country round—the best values you've known in the season's handsomest goods—a sale which no prudent purchaser can possibly afford to ignore—WORTH COMING MILES TO SHARE IN.

For instance, on Tuesday, April 30th, you can buy:

A \$1.00 PARCEL FOR	75c	A \$6.00 PARCEL FOR	\$4.50
" 2.00 " "	\$1.50	" 7.00 " "	5.25
" 3.00 " "	2.25	" 8.00 " "	6.00
" 4.00 " "	3.00	" 9.00 " "	6.75
" 5.00 " "	3.75	" 10.00 " "	7.50
Etc.	Etc.	Etc.	Etc.

Unrivalled Value=Giving!

Good values we always give; but, under the influence of this remarkable price-reduction, at every counter, in every department throughout the two big stores, you are on Tuesday next afforded **unmatchable opportunities to save.** All representing merchandise fresh as the morning—perfectly new, stylish and desirable goods—goods which you need now.

A ONE DAY RECORD-BREAKER!

Don't mistake the importance of this announcement—we are simply going to make this one-day sale the greatest in this store's experience. **IF IT'S BARGAINS YOU WANT, HERE'S THE PLACE FOR YOU TO BE ON TUESDAY.**

All Sales for Cash. No goods sent on approbation at Tuesday's great bargain prices.
STANDARD FASHION SHEETS FREE.

at Mohawks. June 12
 am plays Picton at Napanee June 14
 at Napanee June 19
 at Deseronto June 20
 am at Napanee June 22
 at Mohawks June 26
 am plays Picton at Deseronto June 29
 at Napanee July 1st

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 King Edward VII, which reaches,
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 The picture shows His Majesty in
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 tened by a rich back ground, which
 is in the print the effect of an oil
 g. The gold of the uniform stands
 in the picture with striking richness.
 ture is 18 inches by 24 inches, a
 ent size for framing. The paper is
 finest and heaviest quality. No
 has been spared in the work. The
 ap thing about it is its price. Ac-
 to the price charged for some other
 of King Edward which have been
 d in shop windows, this one is
 orth \$1, but the Star will send it in
 tube upon receipt of 15 cents in
 stamps.

OBITUARIES.

CATHERINE M. BELL.
 oved wife of Lucas Sharp, of
 , was the fourth of the family of the
 ancies Bell, of Sharpton, Kingston
 ip, and about twenty-two years ago
 married by the Rev. A. Smith, to
 Sharp, who for about twenty years
 ven to be a very successful farmer,
 their united effort, industry and
 y they not only accumulated a good
 y, but established a beautiful home.
 arp was converted to God early in
 ving been born and trained in a
 ristian home, the influence of which
 sh her, and when converted she
 d herself with the Methodist
 in which she not only proved a
 nt member, always giving evidence
 ue spiritual life and endeavored to
 the interests of God's Kingdom as
 tances would permit. She was a
 nt member of the Woman's Mis-
 Auxiliary, and took a great interest
 Sabbath school work, and not only
 a good bible student but had the
 of imparting her knowledge to
 and endeavored by God's grace to
 fy Christ in her life. Notwith-
 g the fact that her sickness was of
 ration, it was severe, yet she bore
 th christian fortitude and not only
 e cares and duties of her busy life,
 ae closing hours of her life, she was
 and sustained by the conscious-
 f Christ's presence. But on the
 of Thursday, April 4th, at the age
 four years, she was summoned to
 ard, and as she peacefully fell
 n Jesus, she left behind her four
 , three sisters, besides a loving
 with three dutiful and affection-
 ldren, Miss Edith, and Masters
 and Fletcher to mourn her loss,
 le they with us bow in resignation
 Divine Will, we recognize the
 in the home, society and church,
 use life has become extinguished,
 er transferred to an eternal inheri-
 , higher sphere of perfection, of
 we have here but the promises.
 neral took place on Saturday,
 b, and the service which was held
 mily residence, was conducted by
 or of the deceased, assisted by the
 J. Bates, after which the remains
 eed in the vault, and as we laid
 ch was mortal away in view of her
 th life and untiring energy in her
 urch and community we could
 y—"She hath done what she

ITS. You want a Ladies' neat
 low shoe. You want
 WEAR well and FEEL well.
 nt the price VERY REASON.
 All your wants supplied at J. J.

A ONE DAY RECORD-BREAKER! Don't mistake the importance of this
 announcement—we are simply going
 to make this one-day sale the greatest in this store's experience. **IF IT'S
 BARGAINS YOU WANT, HERE'S THE PLACE FOR YOU TO
 BE ON TUESDAY.**

All Sales for Cash. No goods sent on approbation at Tuesday's great bargain prices.
STANDARD FASHION SHEETS FREE.

The
Big Store, Lahey & Co.

THE SPRING ASSIZES.

The Spring Assizes for the County of
 Lennox and Addington opened at the Court
 House on Monday, April 22nd, before His
 Lordship, Mr. Justice Falconbridge.

GRAND JURORS.

Edward Clancy, Geo. H. Dean,
 Arch McW. Downey, John Drury,
 Wm. Evans, Isaac Fraser,
 William Glean, J. B. Hamm,
 Geo. S. Madden, Harvey Martin,
 Chester Neville, William Smith,
 Geo. E. Hinch, Foreman.

PETIT JURORS.

W. S. Amey, John Baker,
 John E. Bolton, Geo. Brown,
 John Carr, Daniel Carroll,
 Solomon Clancy, Sidney Deuyes,
 James Dickson, Charles Dopkins,
 Robert English, Joseph Foster,
 A. W. Fraser, Thos. Flynn,
 W. J. Galbraith, John Glenn,
 Irvine Graham, Johnston Hannah,
 S. D. Harman, C. W. Hamby,
 Alex. Hazlett, Thos. Hill,
 Arthur Howard, Geo. F. Howard,
 Cyrus Huffman, Henry Hutchins,
 G. W. Jackson, S. Y. Joyce,
 Daniel Kearns, John M. Loyst,
 Alex. Mahood, Allison Martin,
 John Mooney, John McDonald,
 W. T. McCabe, James McCormick,
 J. C. McConnell, Jas. McGregor,
 Samuel McKeown, A. M. Parrott,
 S. L. Peterson, John Quinn,
 Jas. Rouson, John Schermerhorn,
 E. P. Smith, J. M. Spafford.

The Petit Jurors were at once dismissed,
 Sheriff Hawley informing them that on
 application to the County Treasurer they
 would receive their pay.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

To His Lordship, the Honorable Mr.
 Justice Falconbridge:

We the Grand Jurors of the County of
 Lennox & Addington congratulate your
 Lordship upon your apparent good health.

We are pleased to report that we have
 visited the gaol and find no prisoners con-
 fined therein. The premises appear to be
 well kept and in a sanitary condition.

We are pleased to note the absence of
 crime in our midst. Our county is enjoy-
 ing, we believe, an era of prosperity un-
 known to us for many years. This has
 brought with it a feeling of contentment
 and the incentive to crime is not so great
 as in former years. We also believe the
 harsh treatment of that dangerous class
 known as "tramps" has had a wholesome
 effect.

We rejoice over the success of the British
 armies in South Africa and the confeder-
 ation of our sister colonies in Australia
 and we hope that peace will soon reign
 over the entire British Empire.

Geo. E. Hinch, Foreman.

His Lordship made a very suitable reply
 to the Grand Jury presentment, calling
 attention to the present general prosperity
 of the country and the probability of its
 continuing and increasing for some years
 to come. He paid a compliment to the
 great leader of His Majesty's government,
 and was gratified that so able a man as
 Mr. Mulock would represent Canada at the
 Australian festivities consequent upon the

establishment of a Commonwealth at the
 antipodes. He was glad to be able to
 expatiate on the valour displayed by the
 Canadian troops at the seat of war in
 Africa—a war now happily nearly over—
 and commented on the loyalty and devotion
 of the Canadian people as a whole.

Stevens vs. Daly—This action is entered
 by Chas. Stevens, sr., against Denis Daly,
 both of Napanee, for alleged illegal writ
 and seizure under a chattel mortgage held
 by defendant against the plaintiff. The
 plaintiff sued to recover for damages to his
 credit and business caused by the seizure.
 Judgment reserved. G. F. Rutland, for
 plaintiff; T. B. German for defendant.

Vanslycke vs. Vanslycke—An action for
 alimony. After hearing some of the evi-
 dence the judge advised the parties to the
 suit to settle it out of court. The case was
 settled by Mr. Vanslycke paying Mrs.
 Vanslycke \$500 and all costs of action.

Court was still in session at time of
 going to press

LADIES' LOW SHOES

If you want a neat Low
 Shoe, at a very reasonable price, we would
 like to show you what we can do.
 19a J. J. HAINER.

Horse Shoeing.

Mr. David Frisken wishes to announce
 to his many friends and customers that he
 has secured the services of a first class
 horse shoer and is prepared to do all kinds
 of blacksmithing work in a first-class
 manner. He will be pleased to receive a
 call from all of his friends and customers.
 19a

All kinds of dairy supplies kept in stock.
 Factories furnished with all of the latest
 and up-to-date goods at
 BOYLE & SON.

**The
 Silver
 Question.**

Housekeepers find our Silver
 Cream unequalled for polishing
 gold, silver, glass, brass or
 nickel.

This is the polishing season.
 "Brush up."
 Do not wrestle with dirt.
 Try our silver polish.
 It shines.

SOLD BY

F. W. SMITH & BRO.,

NAPANEE JEWELLERY STORE

**WHAT CONSTITUTES
 A FIRST-CLASS -
 TAILORING HOUSE**

1st—Keeping a large assort-
 ment of high-class Seasonable
 Suitings.

2nd—A Cutter who thor-
 oughly understands all branches
 of his trade.

3rd—Experienced finishers
 whose work can be relied upon

4th—Courtesy, exactness and
 promptness.

Give me a trial.

J. A. Cathro,

Fine Tailoring,

Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

Church of England Notes.

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday
 services. Holy Communion on 1st and
 3rd Sundays of the month at the midday
 service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m.
 Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA—Services
 for Sunday, April 28: St. Alban's, Odessa,
 Holy Eucharist, 10.30 a.m. Hawley,
 Evensong, 3 p.m. St. John's, Bath, Even-
 song, 7.30 p.m. N.B.—Sunday evening
 services at St. John's, Bath, at 7.30 p.m.
 instead of 7 p.m. until further notice.
 Confirmation Class at Bath every Friday
 at 4 p.m., and at Odessa every Wednesday
 at 7 p.m.

The fire alarm called out the brigade on
 Sunday night and again on Monday night.
 Both were false alarms.

For No. 1 grain grinding, flour, feed, hay
 wood and groceries go to J. H. Fitzpatrick.
 A large stock of fresh groceries always on
 hand, and the best 25c tea going.

J. H. FITZPATRICK,
 Dufosse & Spencer's old stand.

Building operations are booming at
 Marlbank. Several fine residences are be-
 ing erected and ground is being broken for
 a large brick house for Dr. J. G. Burrows.

Housecleaning time at hand. Carpet
 Beaters, Carpet Tacks, Tack Claus, Carpet
 Sweepers, Robertson's Mixed Paints, im-
 perial measure and guaranteed to be pure
 at
 Boyle & Son's.